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The Decorative Embroidery of the Seventeenth Century.

ALTHOUGH a considerable number of specimens of ecclesiastic embroidery of an earlier date than the seventeenth century are still in existence, comparatively few equally old examples of ornamental needlework intended for secular purposes have come down to us. One reason for this may be found in the fact that prior to the reign of Charles I. embroidery was chiefly applied to the adornment of wearing apparel, or articles of household linen, which were exposed to constant wear and tear. But about the time that Charles I. ascended the throne, there arose a fashion for decorative needlework of a different class, and such things as panels, caskets, writing-boxes, and mirror-frames, were embellished with stitchery of the most elaborate kind. How highly the art of embroidery was esteemed in the seventeenth century there is plenty of evidence to prove. For instance, in the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic, Chas. I., vol. clxix., p. 12) there is record of a suit brought by Mrs. H. Senior against Lord Thomond for £200 per annum, being her salary for instructing his daughters in needlework; and Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, in her "Memoirs," states

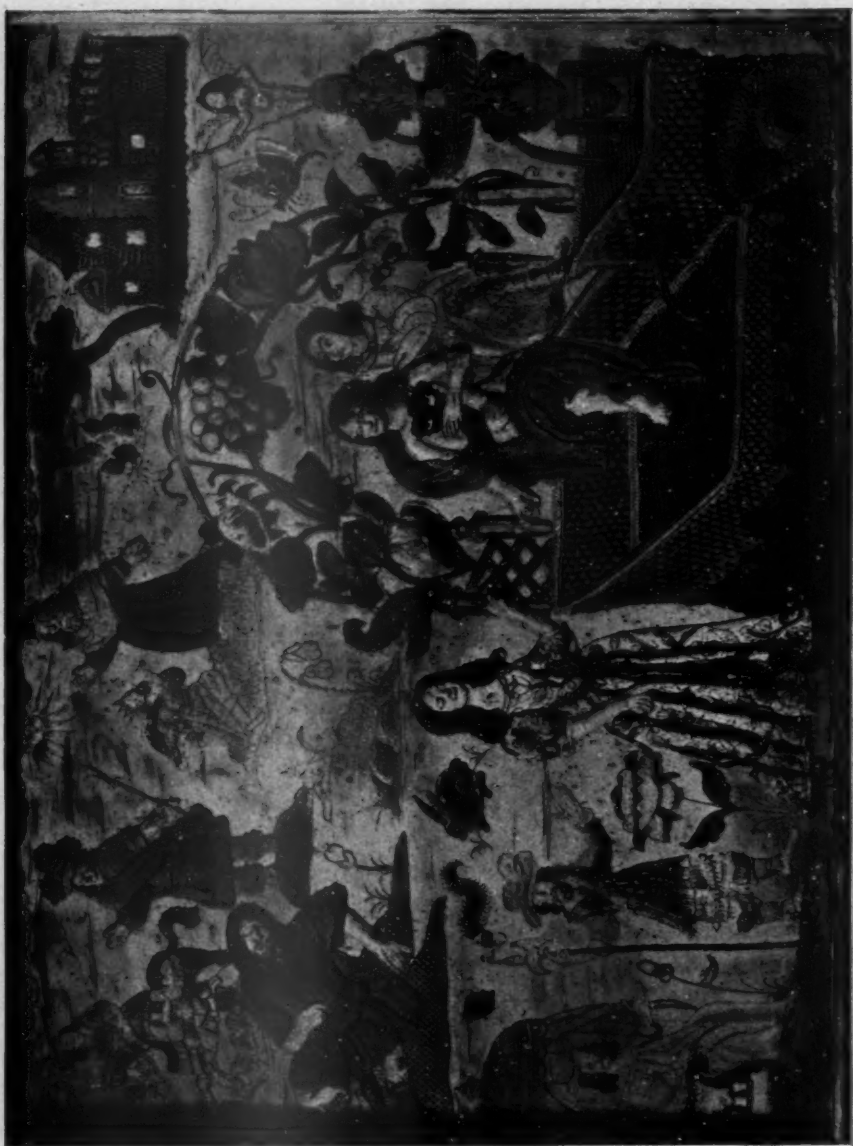


Fig. 1.—Panel in relief-embroidery, or stump-work.

that of her eight tutors one taught her embroidery. John Taylor the Water Poet's rhymed description of the stitchery of his time, *The Needle's Excellency*, is, of course, well known, and has been, indeed, quoted by nearly every one who has written on the subject of embroidery during the last couple of hundred years.

There were, naturally, various kinds of ornamental needlework practised during the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., but the most remarkable was undoubtedly the relief-embroidery, commonly known as "embroidery-on-the-stump," or "stump-work." This seems to have come into fashion during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and to have been executed—with an interregnum during the Commonwealth, when stitchery of a severely practical type was alone tolerated—up to the accession of James II., when it suddenly dropped out of favour. This stump-work was certainly inspired by the raised embroideries—chiefly ecclesiastic—executed on the Continent during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, many specimens of which are still to be seen, notably at Coire, in the Grisons; at Zurich; and in the Munich National Museum.¹ Not a little of this foreign relief-embroidery, however, is a mere *appliqué* of pieces of satin, silk, velvet, and other stuffs, glued over wooden moulds or wool-stuffed pads, and sewn to the ground material with the simplest of stitches. The style of relief-embroidery adopted by English workers was more elaborate to begin with, and was further developed as time went on, until it reached an extraordinary degree of ornateness. Nicholas Ferrars' seven nieces, the Collets, commonly known as the "Nuns" or "Sisters" of Little Gidding, are often credited with the introduction, or even with the invention, of stump-embroidery, but this idea is erroneous, although the ladies of the much discussed "religious academy" probably executed some good examples of this strange work.

The designs of stump-embroidery are not altogether peculiar to it, as they resemble in a great measure those of the flat tent-stitch pictures and panels that were worked about the same period. The Old Testament and Apocrypha are often drawn upon for subjects. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Susannah and the Elders, David and Bathsheba, and Abraham's Sacrifice, all these are frequently represented, as are—but less often—subjects derived from Greek mythology. In a great many pieces, however, the figures of a king and queen, alone or with attendants, appear, and these are generally considered to be intended for Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, or Charles II. and Katherine of Braganza, the costumes, rather than the likenesses, serving to identify them. The spaces

¹ *Needlework as Art*, by Lady Marion Alford.



Fig. 2.—Panel in partly raised embroidery.

round the principal figures are invariably filled with curious detached designs, most of which are at least as old as Elizabethan days. Lions, tigers, unicorns, birds, insects, fishes, and strange botanical specimens, whose exact prototypes may be seen on those gorgeous embroidered robes in which the Virgin Queen loved to be painted, together with a fountain and a many-towered castle, are all but invariably introduced, and the method of their working is one which fills the twentieth century idler with sheer amazement. The raised effect is produced by various means. In some pieces a "stump" or padding of wool or hair is used; in others the faces and hands of the figures are cut in wood, and in the case of a fine stump-work binding in the Bodleian Library—a New Testament dated 1625—the robes of the figures representing David and Abraham respectively, are made to stand out by means of waxed paper.¹ One small panel in the writer's collection—it is considered to be a fairly good portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria—has the face and neck formed of canvas painted in oil colours and raised apparently by cut-up wool mixed with gum or paste. But little of the highly-raised parts of the pieces was executed in position. A replica of the design was drawn on stout linen, and on this—which was probably stretched in a frame—the padding forming the "stump" was tacked, and concealed with closely-worked lace stitches, or with satin partly, or entirely, covered with flat "long-and-short" stitches. When completed the various sections were cut out of the linen and fastened in their permanent places on the satin or silk ground, the seaming stitches being hidden by strands of gold or silver wire. The flat parts of the design—for scarcely any pieces are entirely in relief—were then worked in, and in some cases the whole of the ground was dotted with silver or silver-gilt spangles, or covered with open lace stitches. A wonderful variety of curious things was introduced in stump-embroidery: coral, seed-pearls, cornelian, peacocks' feathers, talc, pieces of looking-glass, real hair, and metal wires and threads of many kinds—all or any of these were added as the fancy of the worker suggested.

The subject of the little pieces shown in fig. 1. is the story of King David and the wife of Uriah the Hittite. The larger portion of the panel, which measures 1 ft. 2 ins. by 10½ ins., is occupied by the representation of Bathsheba and her attendants. She and her chief servant are in moderately high relief; the faces, necks, and other uncovered parts of their bodies are of applied satin, padded with wool, and the features marked with stitchery; the draperies are partly of satin, covered with fine embroidery, partly of needle-

¹ *English Embroidered Bookbindings*, by Cyril Davenport, F.S.A.



Fig. 3.—Panel in tent-stitch and relief-embroidery.

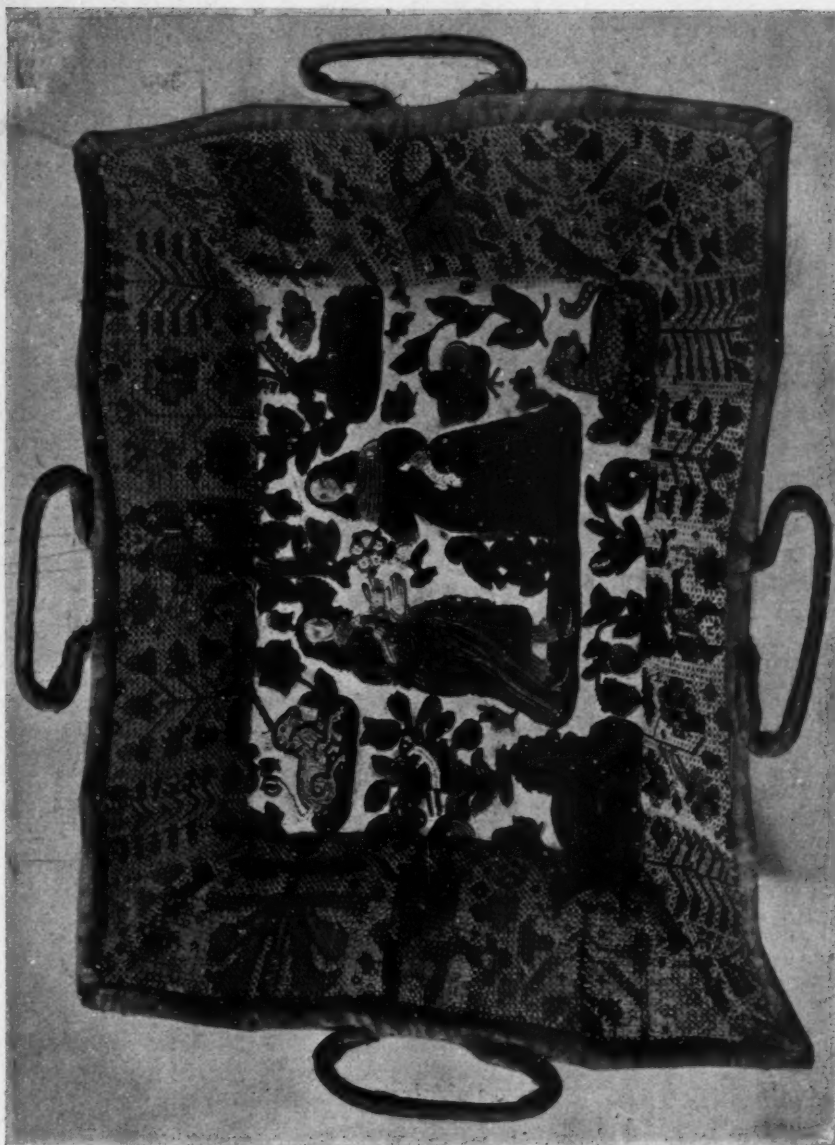


Fig. 4.—Bend-work basket. Charles II. period.

point lace, and the curled hair is indicated by deftly-arranged knotted stitches. The bath and the water it contains are represented by metallic threads ingeniously interwoven, while the leaves forming the arbour above Bathsheba's head are worked in lace stitches over wire, and are detached from the ground, save at their starting points. In the upper right-hand corner of the picture is the King's Palace, worked chiefly in metallic thread and knotted silk, and close examination will render visible King David himself looking down from the roof. The remaining scenes of the story are represented on the other parts of the panel, some of the figures being raised and worked in the same way as those of the women, and some executed in the flat "long-and-short" stitch, sometimes called *opus*



Fig. 5.—Casket covered with bead-embroidered Satin.

plumarium. The white satin of the ground is frayed and time-stained, but the actual stitchery is nearly as sound as when it was wrought.

Somewhat similar in general style, although very different in subject, is the piece illustrated in fig. 2. What it is intended to represent is uncertain, but it may be surmised that the seated figure is meant for the goddess Flora. She is worked, as is the gardener, in the most exquisitely fine flat stitches; the mossy bank whereon the goddess (if goddess she be) sits, is composed of tiny knots; metallic thread is freely introduced, and much of the foliage and fruit is executed in needle-lace over padding or wire framing.

The ground of the panel, the size of which is 12 ins. by $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins., is the customary white satin, and it is bordered with a strip of old white and silver galeon. It is in perfect condition, save for the inevitable loss of brightness.

The third example of seventeenth century needlework illustrated here (fig. 3) has the rather unusual feature of a centre-panel worked in fine tent-stitch, or, as it is frequently, but incorrectly, called, tapestry-stitch. This oval centre, which represents an Arcadian landscape, is framed by a heavy raised border of "purl," *i.e.*, thread covered by a thin strip of flat metal twisted round it spirally. Outside this are specimens of the strange birds, beasts, and flowers, so familiar to collectors of Stuart embroidery, which are worked principally in high relief. The measurements of this panel are 12 ins. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Closely allied to embroidery-on-the-stump is the applied bead-work which was its contemporary. Of this two examples have been chosen for illustration. The basket (fig. 4) is so much more ornamental than useful, that it was in all probability a show-piece pure and simple, and not intended for practical use. It is constructed on a framework of stout wire, and at the bottom is a panel of tightly-stretched white satin, on which is worked a pair of figures that may, or may not, be meant for Charles II. and his Queen, with a lion, tiger, unicorn, and stag occupying the four corners. The heads of the lady and her cavalier are of wood covered with satin, and their hair is formed of knotted silk, but all the remaining portions of the design are executed with strings of many-coloured beads sewn on the ground material. The splayed-out sides of the basket are made in an entirely different way. Here the beads are threaded on fine wires fixed between the heavier ones of the actual frame, forming a mosaic of devices—human figures, birds, animals, insects, and flowers—in colours on a blue-white ground. To carry out such a piece of work must have demanded an infinite amount of patience as well as manual dexterity. These bead-baskets are met with comparatively often, but they are seldom in good preservation. That illustrated has several holes in its sides where the fine wires have rusted away; the satin has been rubbed from the faces of the lady and gentleman; and the original bindings of dainty rose-coloured satin are concealed by clumsy ones of coarse green ribbon, yet it is in better condition than are most of its kind.

The embroidery on the casket (fig. 5), the designs of which much resemble those of the basket, is carried out entirely with beads strung on thread and applied. The box, which is 1 ft. 2 ins. long, 11 ins. deep, and 8 ins. high, is fitted inside with a tray

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containing glass ink-pots, pewter sand-boxes, compartments for other writing necessities, and a great number of more or less "secret" drawers. The sides of the well or space below the tray are lined with looking-glass, but at the bottom an eighteenth century coloured engraving has been pasted. The outer edges of the casket are bound with silver lace, and it stands on ball-feet of gilt brass.

A captious critic may possibly demur to the inclusion of the purse or gipçiere, depicted in fig. 6, in a paper which has embroidery for its subject, as it is not worked with the needle, but knitted

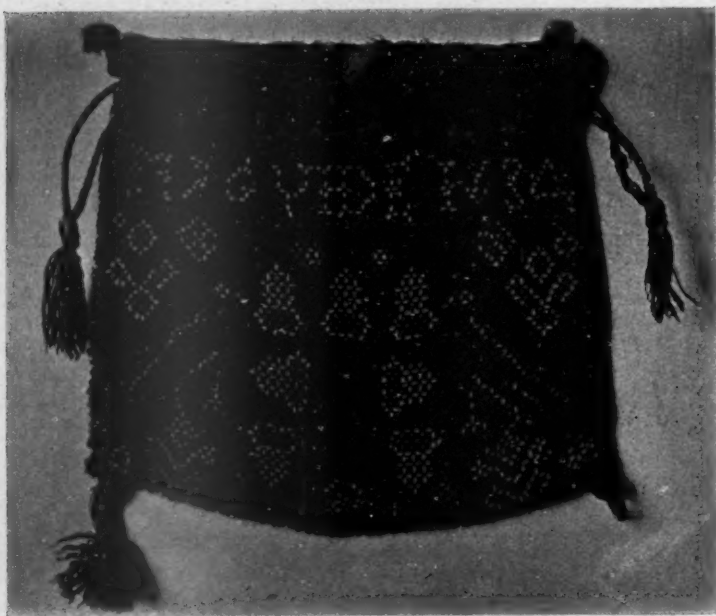


Fig. 6.—Purse of knitted beads, dated 1634.

with thread on which beads have been strung. Still, it has several points of interest which render its introduction here at least excusable. It is a flat bag, measuring 5 ins. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and is decorated on each side with the design of a stiff sprig of acorns and a pair of birds in opaque glass beads, coloured and white mingled, on a ground of clear dark red ones. Round the top of the purse, immediately below the much-frayed binding of blue brocaded silk, runs the inscription, "I PRAY GOD TO BE MY GYIDE, 1634," the

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letters and figures being knitted in white beads. The purse is lined with leather, and the strings are of plaited cord. A slightly larger, but very similar, purse, also in the writer's collection, bears the following legend, rather enigmatic in such a position: "HEARE ET IS HIT OR MISS." It is undated.

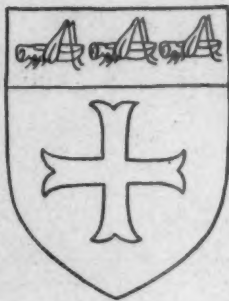
With the revolution of 1688 the fashion of decorative embroidery underwent a change. Stump-work disappeared, and needlewomen turned their attention to the production of panels and pictures embroidered in comparatively coarse tent- and cross-stitches, often in crewels instead of silk, and to the ornamentation of hangings and furniture-covers of unbleached linen with bold patterns of conventionalised flowers and foliage, worked in thick wools, both these types of decorative stitchery remaining in vogue until well into the reign of Queen Anne.

RACHEL E. HEAD.

The Forest of the Broyle and the Parks of Ringmer.

IN the April number of *The Reliquary* we brought our account of the Broyle Forest, Chase, or Park up to the eve of the Reformation. Slight as might appear the likelihood that a movement such as the Reformation would affect this history in any way, we find at once changes operating in several directions.

In the first place our happy hunting ground of MSS. is removed from the antique atmosphere of Lambeth Palace to the more modern but precious preserves of the Public Record Office and the British Museum. In the second place we find that Latin lapses into desuetude, and that the vernacular, very various of spelling, begins to take its place in the documents relating to this subject. In place of William Warham, Thomas Cranmer was now Archbishop of Canterbury and lord of Ringmer and the Broyle. In a court-roll of the year 1542 occurs a mention of this chase, wherein it is recorded that "to this court came John Theccher esquire and sought to be admitted to eight acres of land parcel of the common and waste of la broyle lying near his mansion house."



The Thatcher Arms.

This John Theccher or Thetcher was probably the nephew mentioned as residuary legatee in the will (dated 1525) of John Thatcher, "gentilman of Ringmere," one item in which reads: "I woll that Joane my wel-biloved wife dwell and keep my householde in my said capitall house of the Broyle for the space of oon yere next after my deth."

Although the name Theccer, Thetcher, or Thatcher appears there for the first time in connection with the Broyle, the family had been connected with Ringmer from the fourteenth century onwards. In a "Proof of age" taken in 1425 we have the record of the baptism of Andrewe Thethcere in Ringmer Church in the year 1403. His name subsequently

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appears in 1450 in a list of pardons granted to participants in Jack Cade's insurrection, wherein he is described as "Constable of the Hundred of Ryngmere." Fifty-seven years later another Thetcher, Thomas to wit, was "elected to the office of Chamberlain of Ringmer" at a court held October 4th, 1507. The same roll makes mention of a place in the Broyle called "Kingsvuee." This "king's view" was doubtless a spot in the forest or chase where the royal hunter or spectator might obtain a point of vantage, either for sport or spectacle, when the hunt was up. In Ashdown Forest there was a locality of the same nature called "King's Standing." Such a name in connection with the Broyle seems to indicate that Royalty did in fact once hunt in Ringmer.

In the fourth year of Edward VI. a "custumal" of the Manor of Ringmer was recorded which is of considerable interest in manorial history, and which contains so much information respecting the Broyle that it is worth quoting in some detail:—

"The custumall of the beadlewick of Ringmer settled and presented by ye Homage at a Court held for the said Beadlewick 4th Edward VI.

"Our custom is that every tenant may common in ye Lord's soil all that he breedeth forth on his tenure after the rate of his said tenure and pay nothing for them except only for hogs and swine viz every full mast year for every swine of ye age of 12 months and above 2 pence at ye feast of St. Peter ad Vincula that same year; for every Hog under that age farrowed before ye s^d feast 1^d, and if it be not a full mast year then to pay for every swine afr^d ob" (one halfpenny).

"That no man ought to mannor or lay any manner of cattle in or upon ye said common of ye Broyle, but only ye tenants of ye same according to ye ancient usage which is as much as they be able to draw forth and sustain on their soyl and tenantry.

"The Lord may keep his aves court" (pannage court) "at his pleasure at any time after the feast of St. Hallows at a place within the said beadlewick and tenants to have due notice, the Beadle, the steward or his deputy to write down the names, surnames, and the parcels of every man's hoggs, the Beadle to receive the money thereof, and all such persons as own not truly by the guest pannage to be presented. The Beadle shall provide the steward's dinner at the court of pannage, and pay also for the dinner of the 12 men of the pannage 2^s and thereof to be allowed at the audit. The Beadle to pay no dues for his own hoggs or swine.

"No wood ought to be sold within the common of ye Broyl or any other where without the advice or the sight of the tenants.

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Two tenants ought to be assigned by the Lord to make sale of the said woods and lawful warning to be given to the said tenants within the church of Ringmer to be thereat and the sums of money thereof to be paid of the tenants by the assignment of the Woodfellers at a reasonable day, and it to be answered by the woodfellers at the next audit, every tenant to pay for his wood so bought that day a marking-Penny, and the tenants also to have one tree price 6^s. 8^d. for the Driver the first day of sale of wood for that year and at ye time of payment for woods to ye Lord every of the said woodfellers to be allowed one oak one burch and 2 shillings of money toward their charges of that year's felling.

"The keeper ought to have no wood in the said common of the Broyl, but by assignment of the woodfellers and tenants.

"After the sale of wood so made the marking-axe ought to be



Broyle Place in 1780

put into a case of leather and sealed, and so sealed to be kept by one of the woodfellers and the book of receivings of the wood sale to be kept by the other woodfeller."

About this time a John Stapley was "custos" of the lord's woods in the manor. He was an ancestor of Anthony Stapley, the regicide, and of John Stapley, the first baronet of that name.

Passing over the reign of Philip and Mary as a period unrepresented in records bearing on this subject, we come to the point of time when the Broyle passed out of the Church's hands for ever, when in Queen Elizabeth's reign Archbishop Parker exchanged it for the royal manor of Croydon. That it was not altogether a free-will exchange we may gather from the terms of a letter which the Archbishop wrote to Secretary Cecil, requesting his good services in procuring from the Queen the gift of a buck out of one of her parks as some recompense for "taking away my Broyle."

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Some manorial court-rolls of this period are preserved in the Harleian MSS. which have occasional reference to the Broyle.

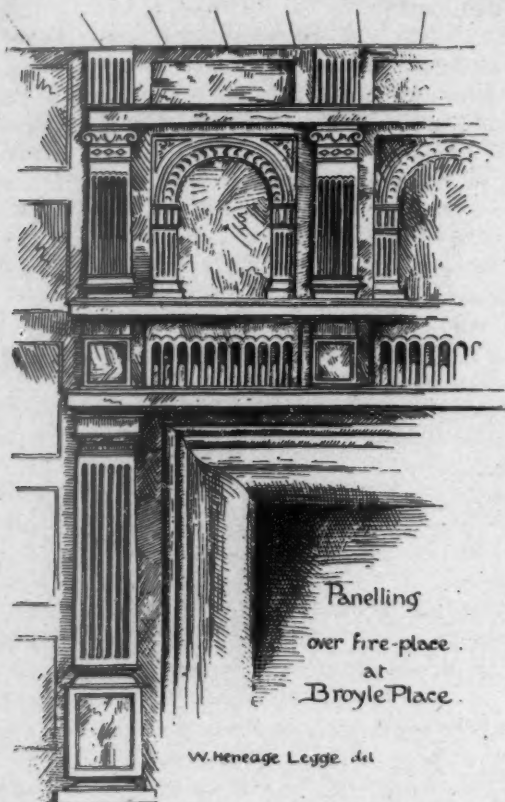
Considerable laxity of nomenclature or procedure of the various courts appears evident at this time. Always somewhat elastic, indefinite and unscientific, the distinguishing attributes, as to style and business, of the Courts Baron, Leet, Hundred, and Pannage, or Parrock, seem now entirely disregarded. Of this several court-rolls of the period afford instances. In a roll of 1589 headed "Ringemer pannage court held there," are records of actions between parties for "unjustly taking and detaining" cattle; while a certain Thomas Picknoll is amerced 2d. "because he had not appeared to answer Thomas Cavell in a plea of debt." It is not inconceivable that the first kind of action might be taken at such a court, but that a plea of debt should properly be entertained thereat seems to show that the peculiar properties of the pannage or parrock court, if ever understood, were now disregarded.

The names of the foresters were usually entered on these rolls, instances of which occur in the names of John Cavell, Nicholas Fry, and Thomas Rixon. In the forty-fourth year of Elizabeth's reign a commission was issued to enquire into the state of the Broyle, the return to which was as follows:—

It was stated that "the whole number of acres in the Broyl are 1,600 or thereabouts, and there is of the Queen's supposed part 200 acres or thereabouts reasonable land, the residue very barren land." "The pales and enclosures about the said park for the Queen's part thereof are in good repair, but many of the tenants' enclosures are decayed. . . . And that her Majesty has been within these ten years last past at the charges of £158 13s. 11d. for reparations, etc. . . . And we find by ancient records that the tenants of the Broyl ought to have and do now enjoy as much common for cattle in the Broyl as they be able to draw forth and sustain upon their soyles and tenantry. And that her Majesty hath no profit out of the said Broyl but the going of her deer and the ex of hogs and swine, which is not above 10^s yearly, and money for woods when wood sales be. . . . And there is in the whole Broyle 6,000 cords or loads of wood . . . and that the tenants have the wood in the Broyl at 8^d per load. And that we find the number of deer in the said park or enclosed ground about 240 fallow deer. And the said deer being kept the herbage will yield no comodity to her Majesty, in respect of the tenant common there. And further if it shall please her Majesty to dispark the said park, there will come no yearly profit to her Majesty, but rather loss:

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the tenants enjoying as aforesaid their right of common. . . . And we find two old lodges in the Broyl in reasonable repair, and that if sold would be worth about £13 6s. 8d. And that the woods upon her Majesty's supposed part of the Broyl are as we think hardly 2,000 loads. Whereof the tenants have allowed them every year sufficient for fewel to spend in their houses. Mr. Morley hath also sufficient fewel and timber for reparations by assignment for his



house, paying nothing for the same. Stoneham farm hath also timber for reparations and fewel for the house. . . . And that we find . . . the fees to be these following:—To the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer of England for his fee as master of the game, £6 13s. 4d. per ann.; also as keeper of the enclosed ground, £6 1s. 8d. per ann.; and as Woodward and Ranger, £3 0s. 10d. per ann.; total, £15 15s. 10d."

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Twenty years later King James I. issued a commission of inquiry into various matters touching the Broyle, which may not have been unconnected with a statement made in the House of Commons in the previous year by Sir Edward Coke, who said, "Concealors have robbed now ye Crown, a King's chace called ye Broyle in Sussex thus carried away." The following gives an abstract of this commission:—

"Interrogatories to bee ministred unto the witnesses to bee produced on the pte and behalf of Sir Thomas Coventrie Knight his Majties attorney gen'all . . . against Sir Thomas Springett Knight Anthony Morley Esquire Harbert Hayes Esquire Samuell Towers gent John Corneford Nicholas Delve and William Delve defendants.

"1st. Do you knowe his Majties chase or ground called the Broile in the countie of Sussex wherein his Majties game of fallowe deere are bred kept and maintained?"

It being admitted that by ancient custom of the manor of Ringmer the tenants thereof had common of pasture in the Broile in summer time for all the young cattle which they bred upon their tenancies in the winter, do they put into the Broile other cattle than those they bred; or the cattle of other folk; or geese or sheep; "and doe not geese much annoy and spoile the pasture and grasse in the Broile?"

To these queries the witnesses called on behalf of the Crown (John Foord, keeper of the Broile; William Aptot, yeoman, aged 80; Thomas Michelborne, of Barcombe; John Muddle, of Brighthelmstone; Thomas Wood, of Laughton, colleer (charcoal-burner), aged 60; John Wheatley and Nicholas Aptot (both of Ringmer) give evidence as follows:—

That there are about three score tenants of the said manor who of ancient custom have rights of commonage for such cattle as they breed on their tenancies, but that some tenants farm out their tenancies holden of the manor, and themselves occupy other lands not holden of the same manor, and yet both tenants and sub-tenants put their cattle into the Broile; that no oxen or steers above three years old, no sheep, and no bought beasts ought to be put to pasture there, and orders have been made in the Court-Baron to that purpose. Thomas Wood testifies that "one Ludlowe did put runts not bred upon any tenancy of the manor of Ringmer into the Broile, and that the said runts were impounded"; while they all agree that tenants keep their cattle in the Broile both summer and winter, some of them suffering them to remain there for three years together, "and sometimes when there is a drove they fetch out their horses

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and mares for a small time and then put them in again." As to the geese, these witnesses give a more uncertain note, William Aptot deposing that tenants have been accustomed to put their own geese there, "but that one Goodwin, being but a chamberer, doth put geese to one Foord to keep for lands which Foord occupies of the manor." But they all agree "that geese do much spoile, stench, and annoy the pasture." The witnesses are also asked, "Doe not the tenants of the said manor of Ringmer put their hoggs and swyne into the Broile unrynged, and suffer them to goe there unrynged all the yeere, and whether doe they take them out in fence months, and whether doe the said swyne or hoggs destroy the fawnes and root up the grasse or pasture in the most pte. or any pte. of the plaines and lawnes of the Broile?" To these questions John Foord replies that the tenants do usually put their hogs unringed into the Broyle, and "this deponent being keeper there did once see an hogge of Thomas Delve eate and destroy one young fawne, and hath also seen some swine of John Hart chace and make after young fawnes and poore deere, being almost starved, and eate and destroy them, and that the swine doe much roote and turne up the plaines and lawnes in the Broile."

John Wheatley also deposes that he had seen the "hogges eate the fawnes in the somer time."

Further the witnesses are called upon to answer "whether by surcharging the Broile with cattle horses and swyne is not the same kept very bare and without sufficient pasture for his Majties deere, and whether doe not many of them starve in the winter for want of fitt pasture and food for them; and whether is not his Majties Ranger inforced to buy hay for his Majties deere; whether if the tenants' cattle and horses were put into the Broile at or about Maytide and taken out from there at or about Michaelmas, would there not be both good keeping for the tenants' cattle, and would it not be much better for the growth of the same cattle and horses than now is?" To which the deponents reply that by reason of the "surcharging, divers of the said deere doe die for want of pasture, and that last winter 300 of the said deer did starve, whereof 30 were Buckes, and that the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Dorset master of the game hath been driven to buy hay to maintain and pasture the deere"; William Aptot adding that "divers tenants have been amerced for surcharging the Broile"; while they unite in declaring the benefit which would arise from limiting the time of pasturage to the period between Maytide and Michaelmas.

On behalf of the defendants, Thomas Muddle, of Brighthelmstone; John Page, gent., of Ripe; John Gallop, of Ringmer, yeoman;

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Nicholas Foord and Richard Moore, of the same place; John Lover, of Hamsey; and Nicholas Acton, of Ripe, all say that the tenants have been wont to keep geese in the said park, and also hogs, without payment, all times of the year, except fence month, when they must be kept to the "Lower Walk" of the park. Both sides unite in declaring that the Broile was not enclosed by pale, but only by hedge and ditch between it and the lands of Edward Gage, Esquire, called Bentley; that they did not know it as a forest or chase; but that they had always "esteemed" it a park.

By this monarch the Manor of Ringmer was granted to the Earl of Worcester, the Broyle being specially excepted. Hence we find that after the execution of Charles I. this chase is described in a survey made by the Commonwealth's commissioners as "late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England."

By this survey, made in 1649, we are informed that the park contained 2,046 acres, and that it was estimated to be worth £920 per annum. "There are within the said park one hundred deer of several sorts, which we value to be worth £100. Mem. The deer have been since disturbed that we could take no view thereof, but have the number by the report of the keepers, who were examined upon oath. Mem. That there hath been about 30 years since 700 deer at a view; and above 1,000 in former times, but since that time there hath been a great destruction of the woods and timber by the Earl of Dorset or his ancestors, which hath exposed the game to ruin. . . . The timber trees and other oak trees now standing and growing within the said park, being in number 1,613, being the greatest part of them without tops, we estimate to be worth in grosse upon the place £440. The charge of converting them into money also included. There is a considerable quantity of beeches and other underwoods, a great part of them of no considerable growth in divers parts of the said park, the greatest part being in the upper walk, which we conceive may contain fourteen hundred cord of wood, which we estimate to be worth in gross £560. . . . Sir Th. Pelham, Bart., is master of the game within the park aforesaid . . . but we find no fee allowed. . . . John Gower is one of the under-keepers . . . and hath the upper lodge, containing a Hall, Parlour, Kitchen, and other necessary rooms below and 3 rooms above, . . . with one small hay barn, stable, garden, and lands enclosed, containing by estimation 2 acres." Gilbert Tilstone, the other under-keeper, occupied the lower lodge, which is described in the same terms as the upper one, the enclosed ground being smaller by half an acre. The survey further states that "Thomas Fitzharbert is woodward of the said Broyle Park, . . .

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but we make no reprise for him for that we find no allowance hath been formerly made, but only of the spray of such wood or timber as we cut for fence and otherwise in the said Broyle Park. . . .

Mem. We set no value on the material of the aforesaid lodges, because they are timber built, very old, and much in decay. . . .

There are also certain cottages within the confines of the Broyle Park which we do conceive of right do belong to ye Commonwealth, and are as follows: All that tenement . . . a very poor wood-built cottage erected without any licence . . . which cottage and garden we estimate to be worth p. an. 13s. 4d. Mem. The said

cottage is fitter to be pulled down than continued, being a nursery of wickedness and Destruction of the woods there. . . . Mem.

that the pannage court for the said park hath been kept for divers years past. . . . We cannot value any reprise, save only what we find antiently allowed to the jury of the Pannage Court for a dinner, which was formerly twopence a man, but we conceive the allowance ought to be more, and therefore estimate the reprise to be 7s. per annum. . . . The pannage court, the fines, the

ameracements of courts, the Heriots of the Copyholders, waives, estrayers, Felons' goods, hawking, hawking, fowling, and all other profits and perquisites within the Broyle Park to the Royaltie thereof appertaining, we estimate communibus annis £vii. xiii. x. . . .

The total value of the Broyl Park per ann. £994 10s. 0d. . . . Timber, Wood and Deer in toto £1,000."

The survey then proceeds to make mention of certain parcels of land within Broyle Park, then in the occupation of Anthony and Harbert Springett, the latter of whom claims to hold his "12 acres more or less," near Broyle Place, by copy of court roll dated 30th April, 1641, but as this was part of Broyle Park and "never legally granted from the Crown, but inclosed by one Mr. Thatcher about the 30 of Queen Elizabeth, when was dated the ancientest copy produced to us, which, said Thatcher did pass the same by copy dated 7th April, 30 Elizabeth, to Arthur Longworth, gent., 'habend' to him and his heirs for ever. The said Longworth did likewise surrender his title by copy unto Herbert Springate, Esq., the 20th of May, 13 James I., from whom the same is derived by copy as aforesaid to the present possessor, whose claim we leave to be made good, and return the same in possession, and estimate it to be worth per ann. £8."

This survey thus gives us the descent of the mansion house, and the eight acres of which we have seen in the court roll of 1542, more than a hundred years before, John Thatcher sought to be admitted tenant, and for which, as the "copy" says, he did fealty.

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The Springett family in whose possession the commissioners found the property, was first represented there by the first of the two Herberts mentioned in the survey. He was a Lewes lawyer, and in a court roll of 38 Elizabeth he is mentioned as the "deputy of Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst, chief steward of the Queen." He was succeeded by his son and his son's son. What privileges or rights they had over the Broyle is not evident. That they exercised some we may gather from certain memoirs of the family written shortly after the Civil contentions. Much of them is taken up with reminiscences of that Sir William Springett who fell at the siege of Arundel, a colonel in the service of the Parliament. They tell us how in his boyhood, spent at Broyle Place, he "cast bullets for his carbines," made cross-bows and feathered arrows. "He was also a great artist in shooting and fishing, making of lines, and ordering of baits. He was also a great lover of coursing, and managed his dogs himself." In his time—and for long afterwards—the great bustard, fit quarry for his greyhounds, roamed the neighbouring Downs; while herons, reared in Ringmer Park near by, no doubt abounded, together with their brethren, the bitterns, which haunted the sedgy dykes of the neighbouring "moor-lands" and Laughton levels.

Gulielma, the posthumous daughter of Sir William, became the wife of William Penn, whom, no doubt, we may count among the distinguished people who have visited Broyle Place; not forgetting, too, Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker; and, tradition says, John Milton.

After the death of Sir Herbert Springett, uncle of Sir William, Sir John Stapley, son of Anthony Stapley the regicide, came into possession of Broyle Place by his marriage with Sir Herbert's daughter. That such a man should have been honoured with a baronetcy by his sovereign may appear to some of us an instance of "how not to do it"; for we know that "he betrayed with the basest treachery and cowardice" his accomplices in a conspiracy against the Protector; and by this means, together with a most abject submission and promise of serving against "Charles Stuart" as a private trooper in case of any rising, he saved his life. Only two years later he so warmly welcomed the restored "Charles Stuart" that he was rewarded with a lucrative office and a baronetcy. He died in 1701, and eventually the property passed away from the Stapleys; and the fine three-gabled mansion ultimately devolved into a farmhouse.

At some period subsequent to 1780, the date of the accompanying drawing, the house was reduced to half its fair proportions by the removal of the two southern gables, and all that remains to suggest

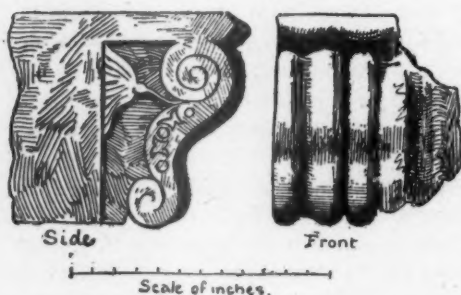
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its former comeliness is some panelling in a bed-room and a few carved stones, such as volutes and window mullions, lying about here and there in the gardens.

After this we have very little record of the Broyle Forest, Chase, or Park. It was afterwards in the hands of the lord of the manor, the Duke of Dorset; and the deer were still maintained therein, as these extracts from the rent-rolls will show:

"Paid Dr. White for Eighteen Load of Hay and Cinque foyl delivered in the years 1719 and 1720 to the Keeper of the Broyle Park for the use of his Grace's Deer there as by two Acquittances appears £35 os. od."

"Due to this Accomptant . . . for 8 Load of Hay sold in the year 1720 at 30^s. per Load 12 lbs. delivered to the Keeper of the Broyle Park for the use of his Lordship's Deer there."



! Carved stone from Broyle Place
W Hingeage Legge.

At no long time after the date of these rent-rolls, viz., in 1767, an Act of Parliament was passed entitled "An Act for dividing and enclosing a parcel of ground called ye Broyle Park within the manor of Ringmer in ye county of Sussex." This park was described therein as containing "2,000 and 20 acres or there-

abouts," and as the possession of Charles, Duke of Dorset, Lord of the said manor, who, by virtue of a grant from the Crown, was owner of the soil of the said park and entitled to have and keep deer upon it, and also to take the timber and wood growing there, subject to divers limitations. The annual fee-farm rent of the park was 40s. The Honourable Richard Trevor, of Glynde Bishop of Durham, and certain other persons had or claimed to have right of common of pasture and estovers (allowance of wood for repairs). By this Act the Duke was left in possession of 1,050 acres of the Park, together with "all rents services courts perquisites and profits of courts, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, "Deodands (animals or things forfeited for having been an active agent in a person's death), "waifs and estrays." The residue of the park,

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"containing 967 acres or thereabouts," was to be set out and divided by Commissioners, whose first meeting was to be held "at ye sign of ye Star in Lewes on Monday, August 10th, 1767, and all persons claiming right of common or other rights in ye said park . . . are then to deliver in an account of their claims." After the award of the Commissioners all rights of common and estovers were to cease. Persons to whom ground was allotted were to make and maintain ring-fences; they were debarred from turning sheep or cattle into any ways or lanes on either side of which any new quickset hedge should be made, for the space of seven years; but during that time they might erect gates across any part of intended roads other than a turnpike road. The Duke of Dorset, on his part, was to repair ring-fences, gates, stiles, bridges, and ways.



The Forest of Broyle.

Allotments not taken up within eighteen months were to be voided into the Duke's hands.

The Commissioners appointed for putting this Act into execution were "Joseph Calverly, of the Broad, in Sussex; Henry Humphry, of Lewes; and Abraham Baley, of Halland."

Since the putting of this Act into operation the Broyle has ceased to exist as a forest, chase, park, "briary tract of land," or one "replenished with beech trees"; being now wholly given to agriculture and kindred uses, such as brick-making, for clay is dug and burnt here to-day as in those far-bygone times when the potters of Ringmer paid their hens and their eggs for "licence to dig clay in the common of La Broyle."

But some of the sporting atmosphere associated with its name still remains. The Glyndebourne harriers, a pack established at

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the end of the eighteenth century by Sir James Langham at Glydebourne, whose kennels were on the borders of, if not actually within, the parish, must have constantly hunted over the Broyle; while somewhat later another similar pack was kept at Broyle Place by a certain Mr. Scrase, the tenant. The *Annals of Sporting* for December, 1822, gives us the information that "as the harriers of Mr. Scrase, of the Broil Park, were in pursuit of a hare, one of the dogs, in eagerly following the scent, went over the brink of Malling chalk-pit, and fell, it is supposed, about forty feet without receiving any hurt, having afterwards joined the pack and pursued the chase." About this same period the East Sussex (now the Southdown) Foxhounds were removed from Hailsham and located at Ringmer, where they now occupy commodious kennels within the confines of the Broyle, and over some good natural country there, have been wont, until the last three seasons, to hold their annual steeplechases.

The Surrey Staghounds, too, have a meet here every year, and recall, albeit darkly and dimly, the far-off times when there were "700 deer at a view," or the still earlier days when, as we have seen, Archbishop Warham gave permission to his friend Sackville to kill "oon deere of season" with his greyhounds, "so that he let run noo bukounds ther."

But now no more are bustards coursed or herons hawked over La Broyle, though three years ago a bittern was shot there, and occasionally herons may be seen flapping their slow flight over it, but whence they come or whither they go no man knoweth. Gone, too, is that memorial of the olden times, the painted signboard of the "Green Man Inn," which stood near by the west gate of the park. A modest, timber-built and weather-tiled house, it stood beside two roadside ponds, beneath the shadow of old elms. From one of these depended the signboard, whereon was depicted a green-coated forester in the act of giving the *coup-de-grâce* to a stag. To-day most of the trees have been cut down, the ponds filled up, the signboard has gone, a brick frontage, painted a hideous drab colour, built on to the old weather-tiled inn, and its title changed to the Green Man "Hotel." "*Tempora mutantur*" indeed!

In the next number of *The Reliquary* I hope to conclude this history with an account of the three lesser parks—More, Plasshett, and Ringmer.

W. HENEAGE LEGGE.

Carib Stone Implements in the Horniman Museum.

BEFORE describing these unique objects in the above collection, I should say that the ordinary types of axes or stone implements, specimens of which exist in most museums, are to be found in great numbers in St. Vincent, Jamaica, Hayti, Dominica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Bahama, Barbadoes, as well as Guiana¹ and other islands of the West Indies; and were supposed at one time to be "thunderbolts."

By some writers the ancient Caribs are thought to have belonged to an ancient Mexican family, whose descendants were thinly scattered along the Atlantic shore of Central and South America.

The stone from which the implements are manufactured is of two or three different kinds. The fine green description from which the smaller and keener-edged ones are formed does not exist in St. Vincent, while the implements found in Barbadoes are made of the centre of the conch shell (*Strombus gigas*), probably because that island does not contain any hard stone. These stone implements were probably still in common use in the West Indies at the time of Columbus, and are now occasionally unearthed by the natives.

The Caribs (as the island natives are commonly called) no doubt made a few examples of unusually elaborate design, but they also made many others, for common and everyday purposes, of the more ordinary simple character, and these implements, taken as a whole, differ in some respects from those made by any other stone age race, showing no signs of European influence, but rather resemble those used by kindred tribes in South America. The workmanship is often coarse and the design rude and quaint, yet the stone implements made and used by the aboriginal inhabitants of the West Indies show immense variety in form (as may be seen in the above collection) and at times exhibit a considerable amount of attempt at ornamentation; whilst great patience and skill are displayed in working these very hard stones into such elaborate shapes.

¹ Guiana is here assumed as included in the West Indian region.

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The first illustration (fig. 1) is of a "Banner Stone" of remarkable form, found on the Island of St. Vincent. It is of very considerable size, and is, I believe, an object of extreme rarity in English collections, and of quite unknown use. It was brought to this country with a number of other specimens, and formed part of the collection of Mr. E. L. Atkinson, of Trinidad. A notice of it appeared in

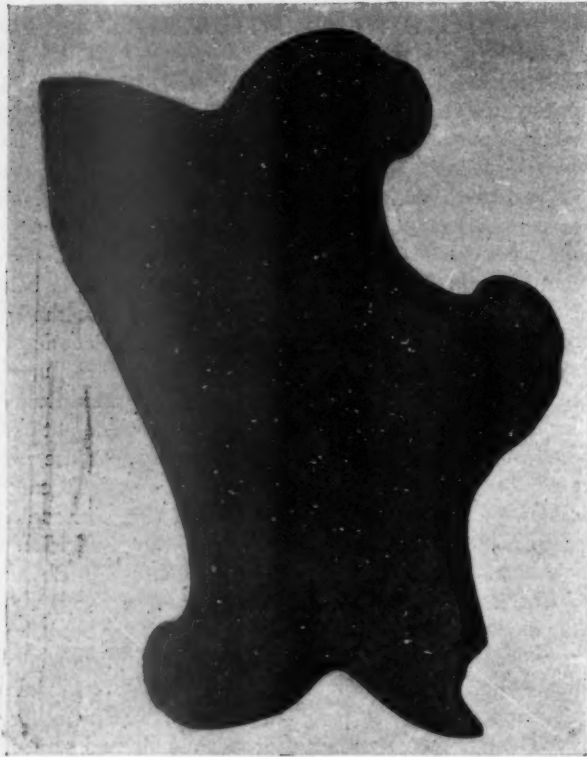


Fig. 1.—Carib "Banner Stone."

Timehri by Mr. E. F. im Thurn, M.A., in 1883, published in Demerara. Its greatest length is 1 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and its greatest height or width is 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins., and its greatest thickness 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and it weighs 6 lbs.

Mr. im Thurn says: "It will at once be obvious that its manufacture must have involved great labour. Its chief and great value to us rests on the rather paradoxical fact that, notwithstanding

the great effort involved in its manufacture, it is almost, if not quite, impossible to suppose that it can even have been of any practical use to its makers and first owners.

"It is a habit with some Indians, especially the Caribs, to elaborately fashion and ornament certain implements such as hatchets of the types which they ordinarily used, and of keeping those "glorified" examples, not for use, but for ornament.

"This specimen was possibly used for some ceremonial purpose, or it may have been employed as a sort of 'banner stone,' as an emblem or ensign to be carried, perhaps, with war parties, possibly in ceremonial dances or feasts, and in that case it may be of a form traditionally proper for such occasions, and may even be the conventionalized figure of some common object, just as, for instance, the ordinary *fleur de lys* 'represents' (or misrepresented) some flower, probably the common Iris."

In the catalogue of the Pitt-Rivers Collection at Oxford, it is stated that "Axes in their earliest and simplest forms were probably used merely as tools, at a later period they were employed also as weapons, and at a still later period a further use was found for them as ceremonial emblems; and when used in this latter way the blade, and often the handle, were sometimes modified and ornamented to such a degree that the whole was hardly to be recognised as a weapon." If that be the case we here have an evolution from the simple axe, a practical tool, to the highly-ornamented weapon, useless except as an emblem.

Mr. im Thurn further says: "But if the suggestion that some of the very elaborate and apparently useless stone implements found in the West Indies were in reality axes elaborated into 'banner stones' or mere ceremonial emblems, could be proved, it would follow that the modification of the practical axe into the useless emblem was, at least occasionally, accomplished much more rapidly than in some cases, as with the axe bound up in the fasces and carried before the Roman Consuls by the Lictors as a state ceremonial purpose or as a badge of office or authority (like the mace of to-day), and within the duration of that stage of civilisation when stone remained practically the only material of which implements were made."

I am inclined to suggest that this may have been what might be called a "puzzle stone," for if viewed from different directions the profile of various animals may be seen: in the first place, as seen in the illustration, it resembles an open-mouthed puma or a jaguar, upside down a screaming macaw or parrot, looked at from the corners it is something like a toucan, the opposite corner a conventionalized agouti. We have a few other stone implements, etc.,

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in the collection, with a decidedly animal or bird-like head as ornamentation. In any case, this stone is a remarkable example of the extreme and, I believe, almost unique, elaborateness of certain West Indian Carib stone implements, and viewed in this light, side by side with this specimen may be placed the stone "turtle" bench or mortar, (see fig. 2), and also the remarkable stone collars or rings from St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas, specimens of which are in the various American museums, and also in the British Museum and in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury.

The stone mill or mortar depicted in the second illustration was found at St. Vincent. It has a turtle's head carved at one end (see fig. 2), and at the other some animal or fish. Turned over, besides

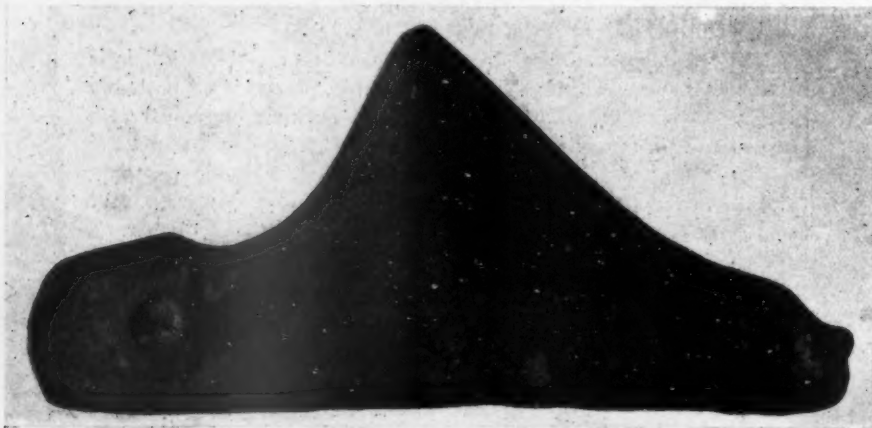


Fig. 2.—Carib Stone "Turtle" Mortar from St. Vincent.

being a mortar, it may have served as a bench or stool. It is 1 ft. 1½ ins. long, 5 ins. wide, and 6 ins. high, and weighs 11 lbs.

The eyes are carefully carved hollow, as if for the reception of some "foreign" substance. I understand that the eye of such objects in wood is generally represented by a bright-coloured seed.

The hollow surface is, as in most cases, obviously intended to be set uppermost; the pointed end in this example was intended to rest on the ground, and was, no doubt, pushed into, so as to steady the object. Figs. 2 and 2a represent two views of this large stone mortar. It is not unlike the stone tables in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury. These are said to be used for bruising grain, they being, in fact, mortars in which grain was pounded as in the Roman

Carib Stone Implements in Horniman Museum. 173

mortarium, and in nearly every case they represent some animal. There is one in the British Museum in the form of a man, being a carved wooden bench from one of the Islands. It is most likely, I think, that this, like the stone tables and wooden benches formerly and still used by the Indians in Guiana, is of a class varying only according to circumstances and the fancy of the maker. The fact that this specimen ends in a point, as it were, instead of having legs may be explained in this way: the Indian houses are often built on loose sand, in which the pointed base of the bench or mortar might be inserted, very like the Roman wine amphora with its pointed end for being pushed down in the sand.



Fig. 2a.—Carib Stone Mortar showing concave surface.

It is very interesting to note how singularly inventive the ancient Caribbean must have been, and how he must have delighted in producing these elaborately-carved stones, mostly in such stubborn material (generally granite) as these stone mortars or benches, stone collars or rings, and "banner stones" and other objects. The upper surface of this mortar or rubbing stone has an irregular oblong cavity scooped out of it in the direction of its length, and smoothed, apparently, by use, or it may have been employed for rubbing or polishing the smaller adzes. A similar specimen is contained in the British Museum, which measures 11 ins. long by 5 ins. wide.

In the *Smithsonian Reports* for 1876 and 1884 there are pamphlets by Professor O. T. Mason on the antiquities of Porto Rico and Guadaloupe, in which he gives several illustrations of similar stone mortars to that of fig. 2, but he prefers to call them "mammiform stones."

U. of M.

174 *Carib Stone Implements in Horniman Museum.*

Professor Mason says: "These strange and beautiful objects sometimes resemble the image of a human figure lying on the stomach, with the face more or less upturned, the mouth open, etc. The other end of the stone represents the lower extremities of the body, so doubled up as to expose the soles of the feet against the rump. On the back of the prostrate form is a conoid prominence, beautifully rounded up. The Antilles are all of volcanic origin, as the material of these stone implements plainly shows."

It is possible these stones may represent the mountainous phenomena of these islands.

Professor Mason goes on to say: "The island of Porto Rico, for instance, rises in an abrupt and symmetrical manner, highly suggestive of the mound in the mammiform stones, so that with the aid of a little imagination we may see in these objects the genius of Porto Rico in the figure of a man, a parrot, an alligator, an albatross (a turtle), or some other animal precious in these regions where larger animals are not abundant, supporting the island on its back. The human face is often replaced by the head of a bird or of some other animal, but the feet, when distinguishable, are always human. The bottom of the stone is in striking contrast with the upper surface. While the latter is nearly always exquisitely polished, the former is always very rough, either from use or never having been finished. The bottom is sometimes flat, sometimes convex, but most frequently sagged up in the middle and hollowed out into a cymbiform cavity. In quite a number of them the prostrate man cannot be clearly made out, his head and lower extremities being presented by simple swellings or knobs."

I am inclined to think they may have been used for grinding or polishing the smaller celts. No two are precisely alike. From the descriptive list I gather there are thirty-four specimens in the Washington Museum, twenty of which are hollowed out at the bottom.

Mr. Latimer writes: "Some of the specimens were found in caves, but the greater part were turned up by the plough and hoe when new lands were put under cultivation."

Lord Avebury says: "The makers of these objects were a purely Neolithic people"; and, according to Mr. Morgan, they were not savages, but were in the "middle status of barbarism." Professor Mason goes on to say: "In addition to the fruits of nature they prepared maize and cassava and fermented drinks. They lived in round and square houses, with thatched roofs, grouped in small and large villages. They made pottery, and ornamented it. In a warm climate very little clothing was needed, yet they spun and wove

Carib Stone Implements in Horniman Museum. 175

cotton cloth. Their implements of industry, so far as we have recovered them, are the most beautiful in the world. Their canoes, especially in Porto Rico, were exquisitely wrought, with the sides raised with cane, and not flat, but with a keel. Their artists were prodigies in design and workmanship, as their finer forms attest.

"The absence of all flaked or chipped stone implements may be accounted for in several ways. The siliceous rocks, which take the finest chippings, are not found here, and in many of the islands shell (*Strombus gigas*) is the only available material for any implement. Neither are the large animals here which require such hard

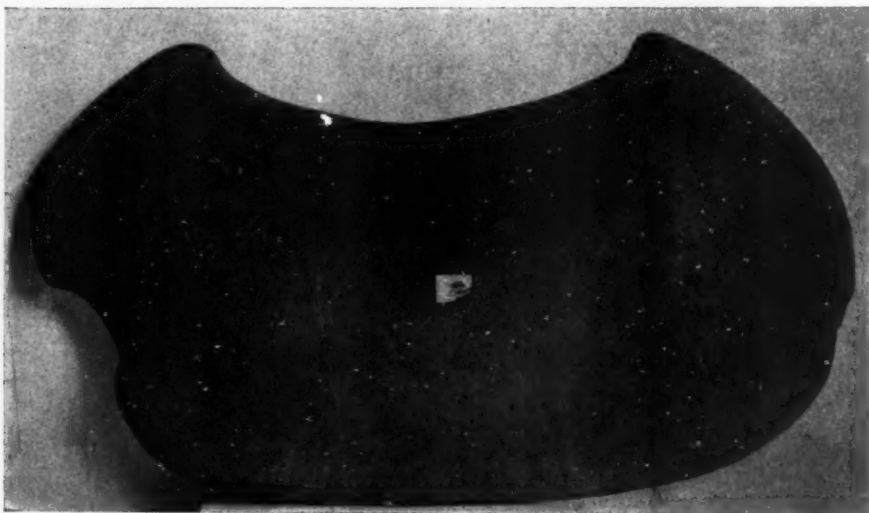


Fig. 3.—Carib Stone in the form of a plough-share.

and fine points for their destruction, nor sharp knives and scrapers to cut them up and to tan their hides, which would be useless for clothing in this climate if they had them.

"In the second place, many of the woods are extremely hard, and with charring take a very fine point or edge, sufficient to pierce or cut fish, birds, or men.

"As to the place of most of these objects in an anthropological museum we are sufficiently informed, but concerning the use of the masks, the mammiform stones, and the collars, we are entirely in the dark. As to whether they were the work of the Caribs and of their more peaceful neighbours there may be a difference of opinion.

176 *Carib Stone Implements in Horniman Museum.*

The fact that the peculiar forms here enumerated are found throughout the ancient Carib area, that the stone seats resemble in form and ornamentation those made of wood and used by persons of distinction mentioned by the early historians of Columbus's voyages, that the celts are like those used in Polynesia and on the north-west coast of America, where large dug-out canoes are still in use—all these lend great force to the opinion that these are Carib or Arawak implements, and not the relics of an older civilization driven out by them.

"Some suggestions of possible function arise in the mind concerning these doubtful forms: for instance, the rough under-surface

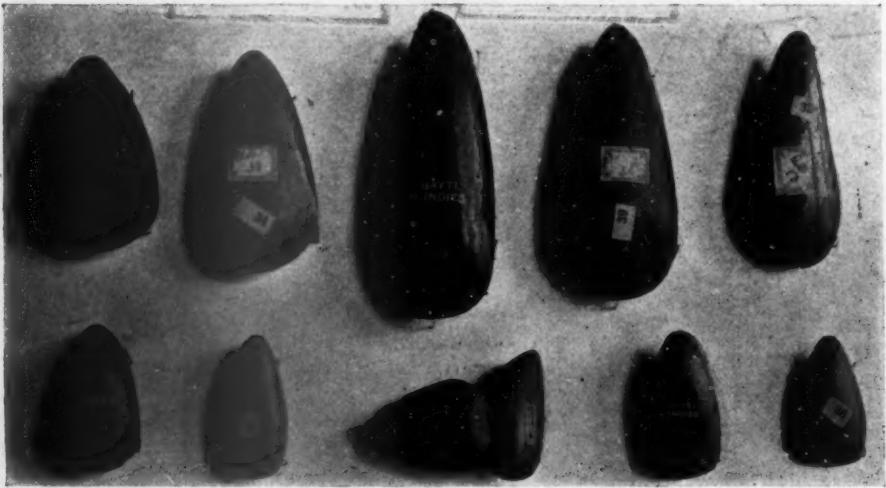


Fig. 4.—Carib Stone Celts of a lozenge shape.

of the mammiform stones suggest the grinding of paint, incense, spice, or some other precious material, and the natives are said by the historians to have been fond of aromatic substances." Or, as I have said before, they may have been used as mortars or for grinding down small celts. Finally, Professor Mason says: "With regard to these mammiform stones, their elegance of design and variety of execution in conformity with an ideal, characterize these as the highest type of sculpture with stone implements in the world."

Fig. 3 represents another very curious stone, in somewhat the shape of a plough-share or turn-furrow, but which must have been purely symbolic, it being far too heavy for use of any kind; in

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fact, it appears that most of these symbolic stones were eccentric and meaningless, as far as we can judge. It is 1 ft. 8 ins. long and 10½ ins. in height, and weighs 25 lbs.

In the centre of fig. 4 is a small stone 3 ins. in length, with decidedly the head of an animal at one end, while the other end may have been used as an implement. It appears as though the West Indian sculptor ran wild with his art and often wrought an implement into curious and eccentric forms, apparently impossible of practical use, but only for some symbolic meaning unknown to us. It seems to me very possible that here was a stone with some curious natural curves or angles which the primitive West Indian

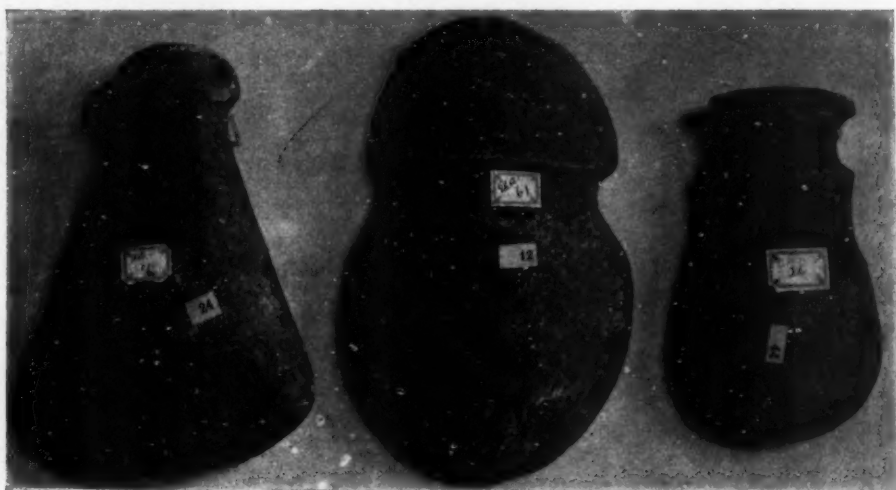


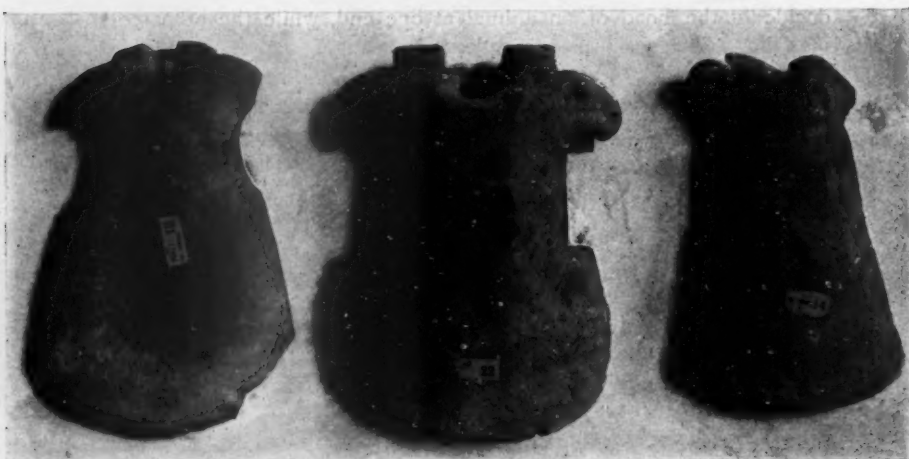
Fig. 5—Carib Stone Hatchets.

artist thought he might make into a very artistic implement or ornament, very probably done for amusement's sake, besides giving practice to the sculptor.

The three specimens in fig. 4 were all found at Hayti. The owner, in writing to me, gave the following description of them (the find consisted of thirteen specimens): "I obtained them through the Commandant d'Arrondissement de Jérémie, who made a raid on the haunts of the vandom worshippers. They were found in caves in different parts of the island, and date certainly from before Columbus, possibly many hundred years before. The most

178 *Carib Stone Implements in Horniman Museum.*

interesting are those of porphyry, which stone does not exist in the island, and must have been brought by the Caribes from Mexico, Central or South America."

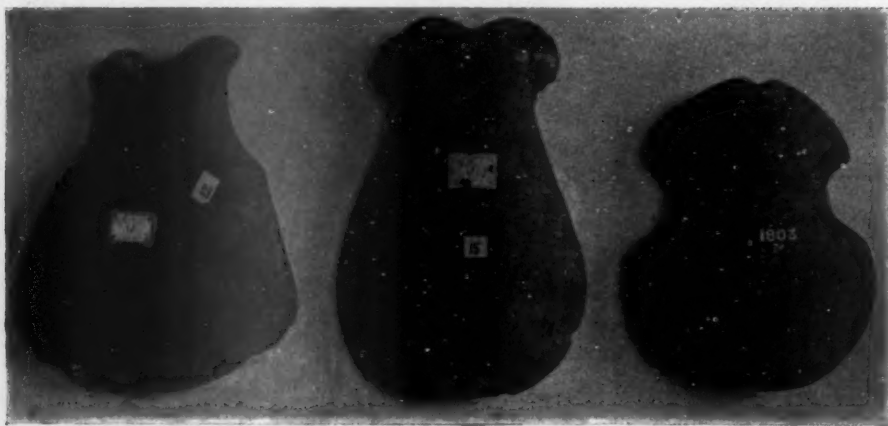


A.

C.

B.

Fig. 6.—Carib Ornamental Stone-winged type of Hatchet.



D.

E.

F.

Fig. 7.—Carib Winged type of Stone Hatchet.

And now we come to the different types of implements, which may be divided into winged, grooved, perforated, round-bladed, and the simple axe or chisel head, of a lozenge or petal shape.

Fig. 5 (*a*) is an example of type of hatchet with simple wings (sometimes double) and sometimes perforated. (*b*) is a winged hatchet, which shows clearly that it was bound at the neck on to its handle, and was therefore not used, as many of these so-called stone hatchets certainly were, without a handle. It will be seen that these wings were of service in strengthening the binding of the stone on to its handle.

In fig. 5 (*c*) is a round bladed type of hatchet, in which the blade is almost completely circular, and the handle, or rather upper

end, is also often in the form of an almost complete but smaller circle which may be termed the two intersecting circles type. This type occurs in great abundance in St. Lucia and in St. Vincent, but is apparently not nearly so frequent elsewhere.

In figs. 6 and 7 I have grouped a few specimens which may be regarded as a typical series, including both ornamental and simple or practical forms. The three figured in the illustration (*a*, *b*, *c*)

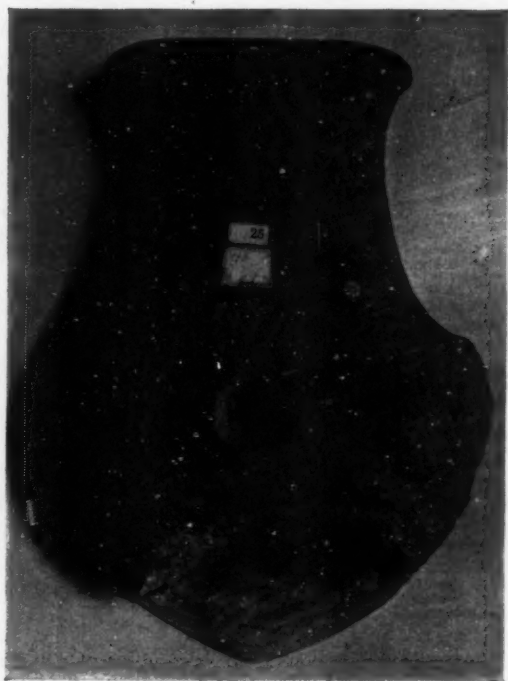


Fig. 8.—Carib Perforated Stone Implement.

are good examples of the former class, while (*d*, *e*, *f*) represent those of the latter class.

Fig. 6*a* shows an implement somewhat rudely executed, but the elaboration of the upper part of which into the rough semblance of an animal or rather a bird's head, must have taken time, without adding in any way to the practical efficiency of the implement. It is also perforated.

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Fig. 6*b* is the most beautiful implement in the collection, and forms an object which is not only as a whole wrought to a high state of finish, but is also remarkable for the very delicately-executed ornamentation of its upper part, and still more (and this is a very rare feature) for the neatly-executed pattern on both sides of its broad surfaces. It belongs, as indeed, allowing for a certain amount of diversity, to what may be called the winged type of hatchet. The wings have a parrot's beak shape, which also occurs on the other two specimens in this illustration. It is certainly a rare form indeed.

Fig. 6*c* is evidently not so markedly of the winged pattern, but it is itself of a type fairly common, marked by the occurrence of the peculiar perforation between the wings, which must have necessitated great patience and skill in its manufacture.

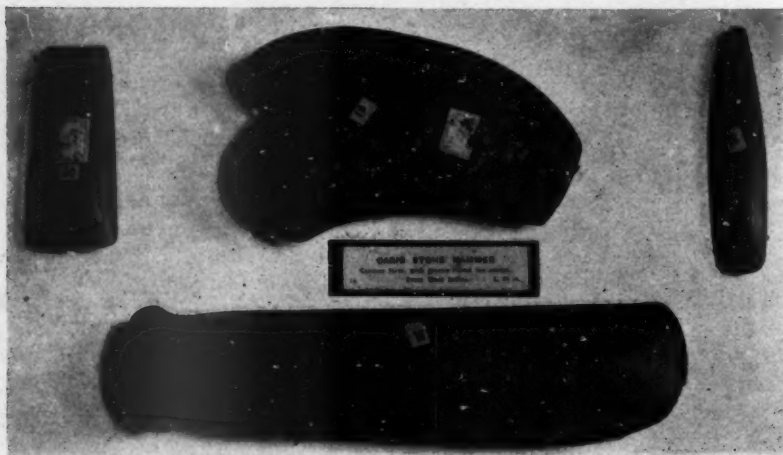


Fig. 9.—Carib Stone Cutlass, etc., from St. Vincent.

The remaining specimens in fig. 7 are various examples of a type very common in the West Indies. Many are highly polished. The material is fine-grained, and varies in colour, some being of a jadeite green.

Fig. 8 is also a very curious implement. The cutting point of the edge is unfortunately broken. The remarkable thing about it is the perforated hole low down on the implement. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in width, and was probably used, like many of the large implements, for splitting wood.

Fig. 9 represents a peculiar stone cutlass of unusual form. There can be no doubt that this implement was never intended to be

Carib Stone Implements in Horniman Museum. 181

fitted to a handle, but was grasped in the hand, and this would form a very formidable offensive weapon if thus held at close quarters with an antagonist. It is $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in breadth. The long narrow one is of a very rare form, but was found, like the others, in St. Vincent.

The great number of shell implements discovered in the rock shelters, caves, etc., proves the existence of a large native population in Barbadoes, and as these shell hatchets or chisels are not found in the other West Indian islands, it is clear that they are of purely local origin.

The chisels are made from the conch-shell. After having shaped them, their makers evidently polished them, for some of them shine



Fig. 10.—Carib Shell Celts from Barbadoes.

and have the appearance of ivory or porcelain, and others are what are termed of the "shoe-horn" type. These specimens have generally the pointed end broken, as if by use, probably as an awl or drill.

The Rev. G. Hughes, in his *History of Barbados*, published in 1750, speaks of the large number of stone hatchets and shell chisels discovered in caves on the island, and that they were probably used for cutting down timber to make huts where they had not the convenience of caves.

Altogether the collection is a very representative one.

RICHARD QUICK.

The Horniman Museum.



Some Early Christian Monuments recently discovered at Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man.

IN the last number of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* there appeared a note on an inscribed stone recently found by me at Kirk Maughold. I here supplement the photographic illustration by an outline drawing from a rubbing (fig. 1), and take the opportunity to make a few corrections.

The letter which I took to be "A," the fifth remaining in the first word round the circle, I now think must be "S," being of the same form as that letter elsewhere in the inscription. The last letter of "Epps" also is clearly "S," not "C," which escaped my notice in revising the proof. The letter following "INSVL," which looks more like an "F" than any-

Fig. 1.—Inscribed Stone, Maughold, Isle of Man. thing, but with both bars

Early Christian Monuments at Kirk Maughold. 183

somewhat flaked, I thought might be meant for "A" not "Æ"; or does it stand for "IS"? There is, apparently, an extra "I," as "DEI INSVL," but the four following strokes I take to be a slurred "N."

For comparison with this I give another stone (fig. 2), found in the same neighbourhood a few years ago, and like it, showing the rare hexafoil below an incised cross of early form.

A brief account of some of the other stones may be interesting. I hope, before long, to publish a fuller description of them and of our other Manks pieces.

Perhaps the earliest in this series is the "Maltese"-shaped cross (fig. 3). The stone, which now measures 1 ft. 3 ins. by 1 ft., would originally be about 2 ft. by 1 ft. 1 in.

Another very early one is the square, equal-limbed cross within circle (figs. 4 and 5). This stone measures 1 ft. 11 ins. by 1 ft. 4 ins., and is carved on both faces. The "circle" is

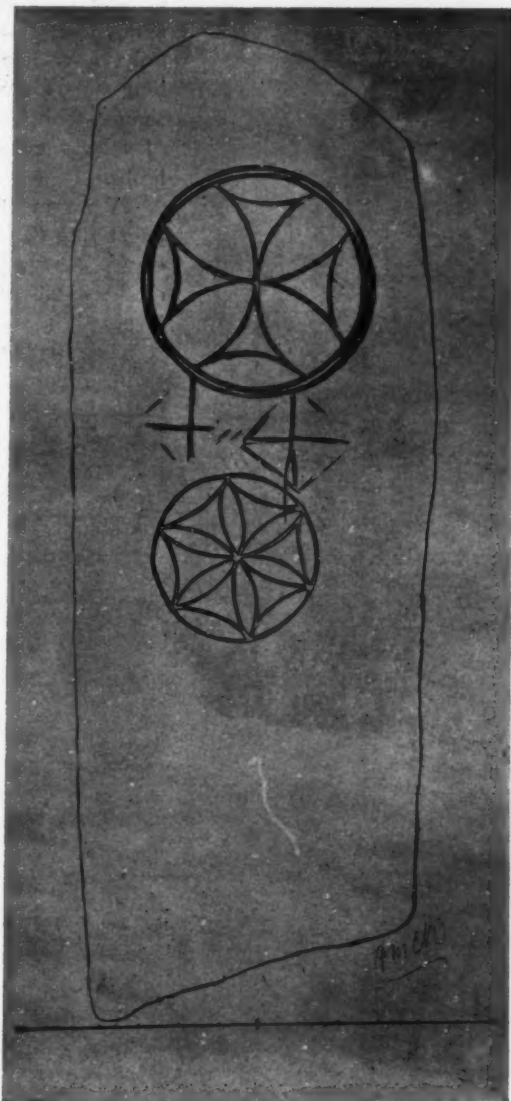


Fig. 2.—Inscribed Cross from Kirk Maughold.

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Fig. 3.—Slab with Incised Cross from Kirk Maughold.

in each case rather ovoid, and this appears to be intentional, especially on one face, which has the shaft 2 ins. longer than the head. The only other like it is one which I long ago found at Corna, in the same parish, but it has the addition of faintly cut circles between the limbs.

A fragment of exceptional interest (fig. 6) is our only example of the Omega. The outer diameter of the circle surrounding the cross is about 1 ft. 6 ins., so that the stone must have been about 1 ft. 11 ins. square. No doubt the Alpha in the corresponding corner above the left arm was of the capital form, as appears to be the case in all of the few examples known, the

Omega, being invariably the small "w." All of these pieces may be as early as the eighth century, if not earlier.



Fig. 4. Slab with Incised Crosses on both sides, from Kirk Maughold.

Fig. 5.

Early Christian Monuments at Kirk Maughold. 135

Another of very great interest (fig. 7) has, for the first time in Man, an inscription in Anglian runes, connecting our series with those in the North of England. The characters exactly resemble those on the Bewcastle Cross, Cumberland, on the Frank's Casket in the British Museum, and other Anglian remains of the seventh century. Only eight characters now remain, a twelfth part of the inscription, if, as seems likely, it was continued round the circle. They are perfectly legible, reading . . . BLAGC . MAN The stroke between "C" and "M" may be accidental, or is it a punctuation sign? If forming one word, this would make a known Anglo-Saxon name—Blacman, Blæcmon, or Blacaman. The limbs of the cross are decorated with the Triquetra, as on the Anglian



Fig. 6.—Alpha and Omega Stone, from Kirk Maughold.

cross at Irton, Cumberland. In Ireland, the earliest dated example of this design is that at Clonmacnois, 991 (Petrie's *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, pl. liii.). It occurs in Celtic MSS., as in the *Book of Kells*, eighth century.

A remarkable carving (figs. 8 and 9) is that on a stone which had been built as a lintel over the east window. When taken out it was fractured across the middle, and sadly flaked and broken. It measures 5 ft. 8 ins. by 1 ft. to 1 ft. 4 ins., and originally must have been another three feet or more in length. One face had been exposed in course of repairs about forty years ago, and was figured by Mr. Cumming from a rubbing taken by the Rev. S. N. Harrison.



Fig. 7.—Inscription in Anglian runes, from Kirk Maughold.

This figure is fairly correct, but the rudely-drawn animal is certainly intended for a deer, not a hare, as Cumming says, "in the act of issuing from a hole in the rock after the manner of mountain hares in the Isle of Man"! The conventional treatment of the antlers is interesting. What Cumming took to be a "lasso" turns out to be the four legs and snout of another beast, evidently a hound, and two legs of a third, the original position of which is difficult to understand. Note the two-toed feet of the stag and three-toed feet of the hound.

In the panel above, we have the figure of a man with hands clasping a closed book on his breast, by his side an early form of pastoral staff, seeming to imply that this was the monument of a bishop.

The other face (fig. 9) is divided



Fig. 8.—Front.



Fig. 9.—Back.

Sculptured Slab from Kirk Maughold.



Fig. 10.—Front.



Fig. 11.—Back.

Erect Cross-slab from Kirk Maughold.

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into panels. The first is occupied by a good design, badly balanced and rudely carved, consisting of key-fret with large pellets. Above, we have a carefully-drawn and well-executed instance of the loop formed of interlacing, of which our only other example is that in the circle surrounding the cross found some years ago at Bishop's Court, besides the one next to be described. The drawing throughout differs from anything else we have, and in general appearance may be compared with work in Cumberland considered by the late Mr. Calverley and other authorities as British or Cymric in origin.

The next stone which I figure (figs. 10, 11, 12) is a very beautiful and perfect example of pure Celtic design and workmanship. For many years it served as a lintel to the west door of the Church, where one face was partly exposed. It measures 5 ft. 4 ins. by 10 ins., and has had one edge chipped away in order to fit it into position. Both faces show the Celtic cross and circle, one decorated with a plait-of-four, the shaft terminating in a volute. At the side stands a well-drawn figure of a priest, robed. Below are stags and hounds, also a man on horseback. Here again the treatment of the antlers is conventional, but differing essentially from the last; all our other stag figures are on Scandinavian pieces, which represent the antlers realistically.

The other face (fig. 11) has the cross decorated with the loop form seen on the shaft of the last described piece. There is more spiral work than on the first face, and a figure of a monstrous boar, as well as of stags and hounds. The edge (fig. 12) has a plait-of-three, and terminates in a peculiar lug, which is pierced. I have never seen anything like it elsewhere, and can only suppose it was designed to allow of the stone being propped up in some manner.

Next we have a Scandinavian fragment, not illustrated, which cannot be earlier than the end of the eleventh century. It measures 3 ft. 9 ins. by 11 ins., and shows on either face the shaft of a cross, one with the vertebral or "chain-cable" pattern decorated with a border line, the other with a form of double-plait, and diamond-shaped rings, met with on several of our Scandinavian pieces, both designs very characteristic of Manks pieces. As the pattern occupies the whole width of the stone, it seems likely that it was originally a round-headed piece, about 3 ft. higher, and 1 ft. 8 ins. to 2 ft. across the arms and surrounding circle.



Fig. 12.—Edge of Cross-slab from Kirk Maughold, shown on figs. 10 and 11.



Fig. 10.—Front.



Fig. 11.—Back.

Erect Cross-slab from Kirk Maughold.

Early Christian Monuments at Kirk Maughold. 189

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Fig. 12.—Edge of Cross-slab from Kirk Maughold, shown on figs. 10 and 11.

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Latest of all is a fragment found by the Vicar, bearing inscriptions in Runes and in Ogams (fig. 13). This now measures 1 ft 2 ins. square, but must have been at least twice that length. The inscription is quite clear:—"IVAN + BRIST + RAISTI +

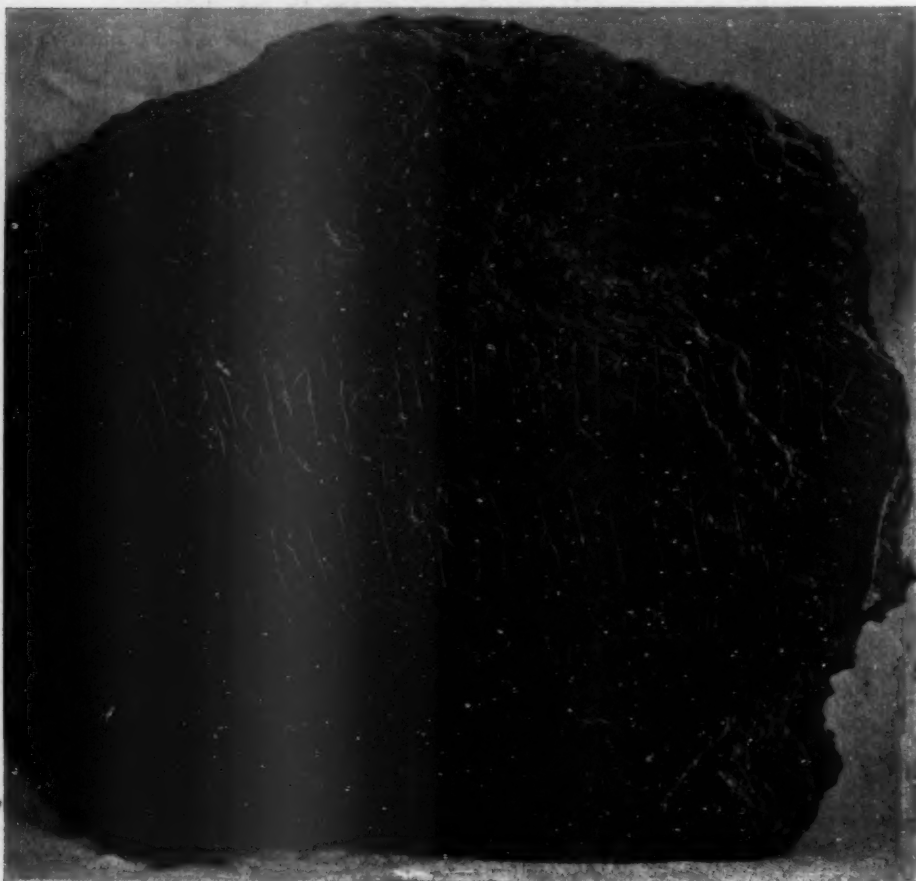


Fig. 13.—Runic and Ogam inscriptions from Kirk Maughold.

THASIR + RUNUR," *i.e.*, "John the Priest writ these Runes." Below is given the Runic alphabet or Futhork, interesting as showing the stungrunes "E" for "H," as in nearly all our inscriptions. Below this is the first part of a "scholastic" Ogam alphabet—B, L, F, S, N, H, D, T, C, Q

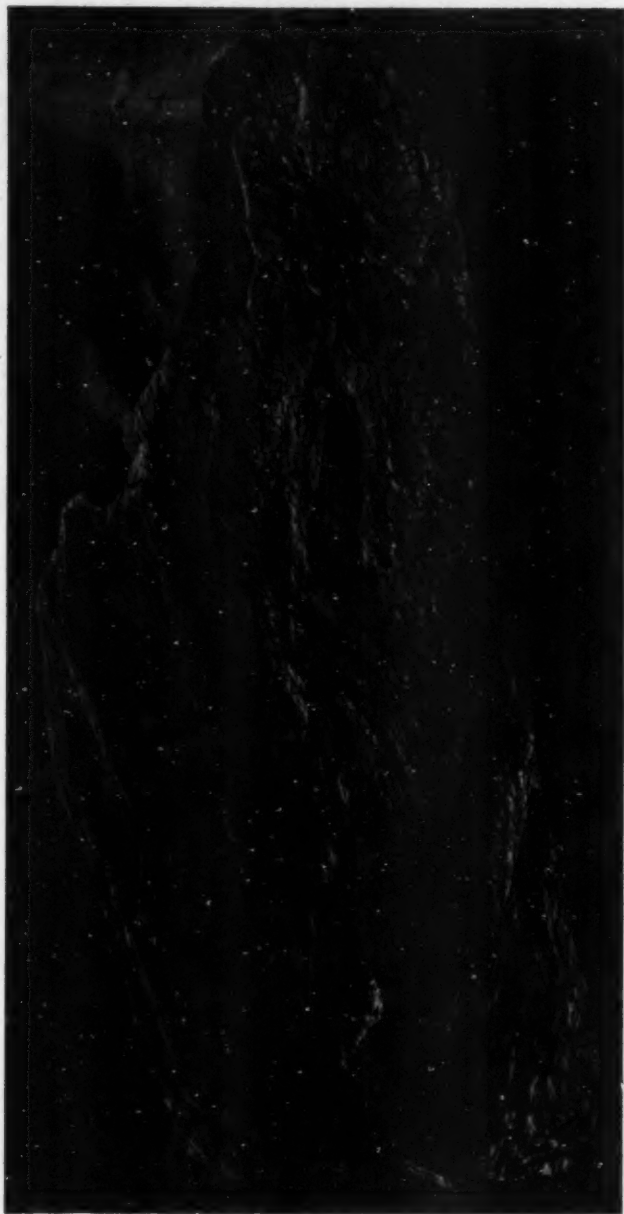


Fig. 14.—Runic Inscription from Cerna, in the parish of Kirk Maughold.



Figs. 15 and 16.—Sigurd-piece found at Ramsey, Isle of Man.

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The only stone with which this can be compared is that from Corna, in the same parish (fig. 14). It is probably of about the same date, and, curiously, is carved by another John, who, by way of distinction, described himself as "Sheep John." The inscription upon it commences with an invocation to Christ and the great Celtic saints, followed by the carver's name and description, and that of the place where a few years ago the stone was found by Mr. Harrison:—

KRISTH : MALAKI : OK BATHRIC : ATHANMAN ✚

UNAL. SAUTHAR : IUAN ARIST : IKURNATHAL, ✚

"Christ, Malachy, and Patrick, (and) Adamnan!"

O'Nial's John-o'-the-sheep carved these runes in Corna-dale."

That the fame of St. Malachi had spread to the island we know from the fact that the monks at Rushen Abbey had noted his death in the Manks Chronicle:—"Anno MCXL (error for 1148). Obiit sanctus Malachias episcopus et legatus Ybernix."

My very latest discovery (figs. 15 and 16) is that of a stone built as a lintel to an outhouse of a dwelling in Ramsey (still in the parish of Maughold). It is one of our Sigurd pieces, and is of special interest as showing for the first time the figure of Loki in the act of heaving stones at the otter which is eating the salmon it has just caught in the foss! Above, and separated by some very characteristic Scandinavian interlacing, we see the steed Grani with the chest containing the hoard won by Sigurd upon his slaying the dragon Fafni—a much later portion of the same tale. The carving of the other face (fig. 16) is a beautiful example of pure interlacing in the Celtic manner. The whole work is in high relief, executed with a punch or pointed chisel, distinguished by an unusual number of pellets.

The stone may have been brought from the little Burial Place at Ballure, the ancient church of Ramsey, and my suggestion is that it had been erected to Olave, who was treacherously slain by his nephew Reginald in 1142 (which our Editor shows is an error for 1153), the period to which the Norwegian wood carvings are assigned. The Chronicle does not specify the spot further than to say that it was "in portu qui vocatur Ramsa." It is certainly later than our other pieces illustrating the story of Sigurd Fafni's bane at Andreas, Jurby, and Malew, and favours my contention that these may have been erected to members of the reigning Scandinavian family in Man, who claimed descent from the mighty Volsung.

P. M. C. KERMODE.

Notes on Archæology and Kindred Subjects.

TWO MODERN CELTIC CROSSES IN CORNWALL.

THE accompanying illustrations show two modern Celtic crosses recently erected in the churchyards of St. Thomas the Apostle and of St. Stephen's,



Fig. 1.—Modern Celtic Cross at St. Thomas', Launceston.

both near Launceston, Cornwall. They were designed by Mr. A. G. Langdon, F.S.A., architect, and executed by Mr. F. H. Nicholls, of Lewannick, an extremely intelligent stone-mason, who has interpreted the working drawings in such a way as to imbue the carving with the desired amount of expression and feeling. The monuments are made of Polyphant stone, and, exclusive of the base, are each 5 ft. in height.

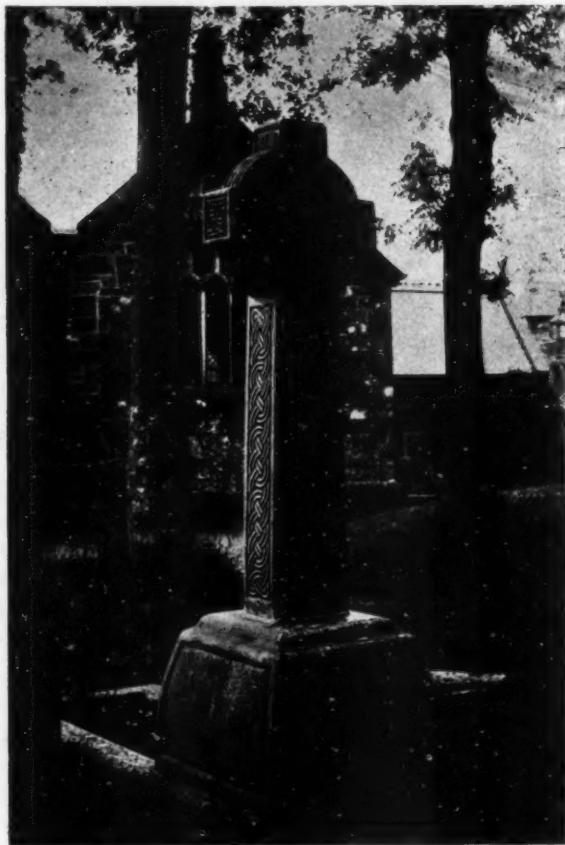


Fig. 2.—Modern Celtic Cross at St. Thomas', Launceston.

The ornament on the cross at St. Thomas' consists principally of interlaced work adapted from the patterns on the ancient Cornish examples at Lanherne, Padstow, St. Neot, and St. Just. Some key-patterns are introduced on the head of the cross to give the necessary variety of effect to the whole design. The cross at St. Stephen's is decorated with spiral work

throughout, except where the triquetra knots occur on the head. This class of ornament is not specially Cornish in style.

The chief aim of the designer of the crosses has been to reproduce the spirit of the old work without slavishly copying it. At the same time he has endeavoured to avoid the more glaring instances of bad taste and

faulty design which are characteristic of the productions of the ordinary monumental mason. The good effect of the two modern crosses at Launceston has been obtained by attention to the following points: (i.) the general proportions of the head shaft and base have been carefully considered; (ii.) a slight entasis has been given to the sides of the shaft and base, so as to prevent the surfaces looking concave; (iii.) all the arrises have been rounded, so as to take away the unpleasant appearance of sharpness in projecting angles; (iv.) the interlaced work has been all drawn out by freehand full size, instead of being set out with mathematical precision; (v.) the raised bosses have been cut out of the solid, and are not small pieces of stone inserted; and (vi.) the quadrants of the ring on the head are struck from four centres instead of one. The object of this



Fig. 3.—Modern Celtic Cross at St. Stephen's, Launceston.

note is to advocate the intelligent study of old examples as being the first essential necessary for anyone who aspires to design a modern cross in the ancient Celtic style. It is the want of culture and ignorance of art history in the past on the part of the monumental mason which has filled some of the most beautiful of our churchyards and cemeteries with the most inconceivably hideous travesties of the Celtic cross.

SAXON TOWER OF SOMPTING CHURCH.

SOMPTING is situated three miles north-east of Worthing, Sussex. The western tower of the church here is tolerably well known to antiquaries as being a unique example of a Saxon tower which still preserves its

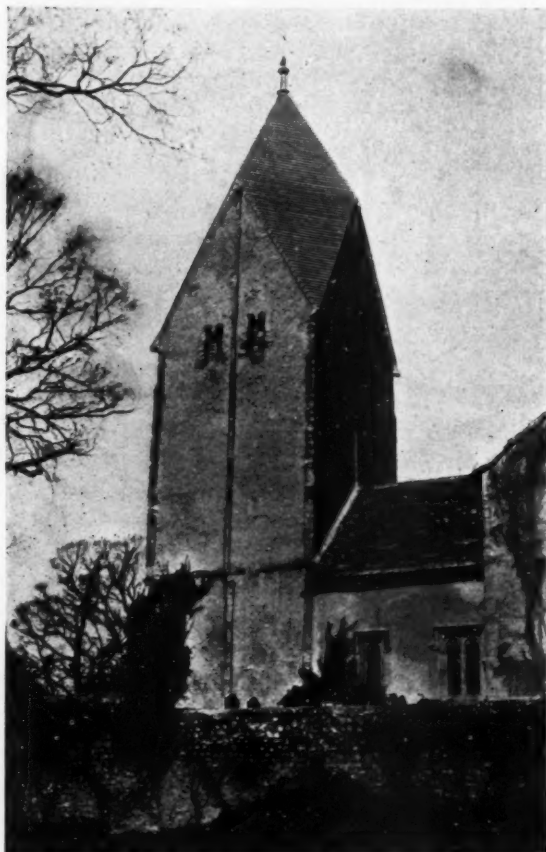


Fig. 1.—Saxon Tower of Sompting Church, Sussex. View from South East.

(From a photograph by G. Clinch.)

original spire. The method of roofing over the top will be clearly understood from the photographs kindly lent by Mr. G. Clinch. This style of spire is tolerably common in Germany, but is quite unknown elsewhere in England. The long vertical projecting pilasters, which run up the

middle of the gable walls and the small belfry windows on each side of it near the top, are all that there is to relieve the great expanse of wall



Fig. 2.—Saxon Tower of Sompting Church, Sussex. View from North East.
(From a photograph by G. Clinch.)

surface, except one horizontal string course level with the eaves of the roof of the nave.

SIR JOHN CHANDOS.

THE exact spot where this gallant knight fell is perpetuated by a monument of considerable antiquity—probably erected soon after his death—and is protected from latter-day vandalism by means of a modern cross. The monument is near the bridge over the Vienne, in the village of Mazerolles, near Lussac-les-Châteaux, department Vienne, France.

In 1369 Chandos was appointed Seneschal of Poitiers, and soon afterwards the French invaded the neighbourhood in force, and his position became a very hazardous one. By the end of the year the enemy had occupied St. Savin's Abbey, near Poitiers, and were attacked by Chandos, with disastrous results. With but a handful of soldiers he retreated, December 31st, to Mazerolles, and fell wounded in trying to cover the retreat of his devoted followers. He was carried to Morthemer, a few miles north of Mazerolles, where he died, and was buried. According



Monument of Sir John Chandos, at Mazerolles.

(From a photograph by R. Burnard.)

to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the following epitaph was long extant above his tomb:—

“Je Jehan Chandos, des Anglois capitaine,
Fort Chevalier, de Poictou seneschal,
Après avoir faict guerre très containe
Au voi françois tant a pied qu' à cheval
Et pris Bertrand de Guesquin en un val,
Les Poitevins près Lussac me defirent:
A Mortemer mon Corps enterres firent.”

ROBERT BURNARD, F.S.A.

A NORMAN TYMPANUM WITH A RUNIC INSCRIPTION
AT PENNINGTON, NEAR ULVERSTON.

THE recent discovery of a tympanum at Loppergarth, Pennington, bearing a sculptured figure of an angel, and a runic inscription of a Scandinavian type, is a unique circumstance in the archæology of Furness.

Fig. 1 shows the stone in its present position over the doorway of an outbuilding at Beckside farm. It is 4 ft. 0½ in. long, 2 ft. 0½ in. high, and 8½ ins. thick, and is of local red sandstone. The background of the angelic figure is one inch below the surface of the stone, and the wings about half-an-inch. The head rests upon the projecting arms of a cross. The runic letters are incised, but owing to the action of time and weather, many of them have been obliterated. Those remaining are



Fig. 1.—Sculptured and Inscribed Tympanum at Loppergarth.
(From a photograph by T. K. Fell.)

shown on fig. 2, about one-fifth full size, taken from a photograph of plaster casts made from a "squeeze." The ornament at the base of the tympanum points to its being late Transitional Norman of the twelfth century. At the commencement of the inscription the stone is broken away, and at some past time it has evidently been lime-washed, for in the grooves of the semi-circles and in other places, traces of lime can still be seen. The Rev. T. Edge Wright, of Fell Mount, Pennington, called the attention of Dr. T. K. Fell, of Barrow-in-Furness, to the stone, who, observing the runic letters, at once saw its value and importance. He subsequently photographed it, and the writer took a rubbing and squeeze tracing. These were all submitted to Mr. W. G. Collingwood, of Coniston, who kindly sent the following provisional translation and notes of the first half of the inscription:—

'[Space for two letters] (K?) ML: LET: (I or A): the (S or N) (A or I): KIRK: HUB (E or A) RT: M (A or AK) SU (T or AN?): (Second half of the inscription illegible.)

'The whole has the look of being Norse rather than English. In the fourth word the third letter seems to have been sketched as N, but only the upper part cut deep, to make the half-stroke which often stands for s: *i* or *á thessa kirk(ju)* being better grammar than *i thenna kirkju*. *Hubert Masun*, or *Mac Suan* (Swein), at first sight looks like a proper name; but the *Hubertus* of Latin documents was usually *Hubricht*, and the possibility of "Hubert the Mason," or "Hubert MacSwein," is questionable. Another suggestion may be offered—that *hubert* is the Icelandic *hvert*, "each, every, any," and that *maksut* is the Icelandic *sút*, "sorrow," compounded with *mak*, "irksomeness," though this compound is not known, and as *sút* is feminine, *hvert* is not good grammar. Still, allowing for corruptness of dialect, it is conceivable that "*let á*



Fig. 2.—Runic Inscription round Tympanum at Loppergarth.

(From a photograph by S. B. Gaythorpe.)

thesa kirk hvert maksut" might mean "forbid into this church any trouble..." The angel in attitude of blessing seems to tally with such a sentiment.'

The tympanum has evidently belonged to the doorway of a church or chapel at Pennington. A church is known to have existed there in the twelfth century,¹ and its dedication to St. Leonard is referred to in the will of Richard Fell, of Pennington, dated 12th October, 1478. About one hundred yards from Beckside farm is the traditional site of a leper hospital. Little is known of its existence, but there is some record, which the name Loppergarth (leper inclosure) confirms.²

HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A. (Scot.).

¹ *The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*, vol. ix., New Series, pp. 126-7.

² *Idem*, vol. xi., p. 411, Will of William de Skelmersherk, A.D. 1247. Item, Leprosi juxta Ulverston vi^o.

Notices of New Publications.

"*ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA*." Parts 56, 57, 58.—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which has entered upon its ninetieth year, still continues to do sterling and abundant work for the archæology of the north of England. In the three parts now under notice, the Roman period of our early history receives special attention. Mr. Haverfield gives an interesting account of the excavations of the forts which guard the eastern portion of Hadrian's wall at Chester, which were undertaken in September, 1900. Broadly speaking, the result of those diggings was to help to establish the fact that there were two walls of different periods. The old controversy as to the wall used to be concerning the Wall and the Vallum. Were they of the same date, and if not, which was the older? But the excavations of the last six years have changed all this. It is now generally admitted that the Wall and the Vallum are coeval. The controversy now centres on the wall. The evidence is rapidly multiplying that there were two walls. If this is so, who were the builders of the two walls? Did Agricola build the first and Hadrian the second? Or did Hadrian build the first and Severus the second? The excavations of recent times on the line of the Roman wall, at Mucklebank Wall Turret and at Great Chesters, are also described in detail, with admirable illustrations, by Mr. Thomas Hodgson and Mr. J. P. Gibson.

A good and useful illustrated paper on "Roman and Mediæval Military Engines" is contributed by Mr. R. Coltman Clephan.

Good service is done in these three parts to the cause of local history and genealogy by two valuable papers on "Local Muniments" by Mr. Welford, and by several shorter contributions.

Ecclesiology is represented by an interesting paper on discoveries in the chapel of Raby Castle, co. Durham, by Mr. J. P. Pritchett, and by an essay of prodigious length on "Low-side Windows" by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson. This essay covers upwards of 190 pages. The members of this Society have some right to complain of the space given to a treatise with such a title, for by far the greater part of these pages is filled with material culled from a variety of easily-accessible sources as to candelabra, hearses, "lanternes des morts," "chapelles isolées," Irish round towers, German "todtenleuchten," perpetual lights, etc., which have no more connection with these small windows than have the statutes

of the Worshipful Companies of the Tallow-chandlers or the Wax-chandlers of the City of London. Mr. Hodgson, who is singularly lavish in phrases of supreme contempt towards those who support any theory for the origin and use of these architectural puzzles save his own, has adopted, with absolute assurance, the most impossible of all that have ever been suggested. His one theory to explain them is "for the exhibition of lights, wherewith to dispel evil spirits." He describes them as "apertures contrived not for the *admission* but *emission* of light; for the convenience not in any sense of the living, but for the defence and consolation of those who all around 'lie in darkness and the shadow of death.'" Whatever other theory may be favoured by archæologists, surely all who have given careful attention to the position and surrounding circumstances of "low-side windows" will agree that their use to scare devils out of a churchyard is impossible. There is not a scrap of documentary evidence to support such a view. If any particular aperture was to be constructed for shedding forth light upon the graves, the usual position and size and arrangement of these windows make them absolutely unsuitable for the purpose. The area of the churchyard reached by such a light would be, in any case, exceedingly restricted, whilst the projection of the east wall of the side aisle of the nave would, in the majority of cases, cut off the light altogether from the greater part of the interments. From a large number of inferences that tend to make this notion futile, it will suffice on this occasion to note only one other. Why, if these openings were to allow artificial light to shine forth, were they as a rule provided with a shutter and not glazed? The light could not have shone through the wood, and would it not usually have been extinguished by the wind if the shutter was opened? For one thing, all ecclesiologists will thank Mr. Hodgson, namely, for giving a variety of careful illustrations (all tending to upset his own theory) of the "low-side windows" of the county of Durham.

J. CHARLES COX.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.—*The Hand-Book on Archaeology, etc., of Glasgow*, edited by Magnus MacLean, and published by Mackhose & Sons, was prepared for the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow in 1901; but it has a distinct permanent value, and we are glad to note that it has been republished for general use.—The first part of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* for 1902 has a paper of some value in the transcript, with annotations, of the Shrewsbury Gild Merchant and other rolls of the fourteenth century, from the borough records.—The eighth volume of *The Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County and City of Chester and North Wales* (a tremendous title) has two good papers, namely, a well-illustrated description of the nave roof of the Church of St. Mary-on-the-hill, by the Archdeacon of Chester, and a descriptive account of Roman and other objects recovered from various sites in Chester and

district, 1898-1901, by Mr. R. Newstead.—Dr. Montagu James, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, has reprinted from the MS., with valuable introduction and notes, the verses formerly inscribed on the twelve theological windows in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. The pamphlet forms one of the octavo publications of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, and can be obtained for 2s. from Deighton, Bell & Co.

"EWENNY PRIORY, MONASTERY, AND FORTRESS." By COLONEL J. P. TURBERVILL (Elliot Stock).—Ewenny Priory, South Wales, is but little known, even to antiquaries, but well deserves a monograph, for it is one of the very few specimens of a fortified ecclesiastical building which remain in Great Britain. This Glamorganshire priory of Benedictine monks, founded in the early part of the twelfth century, was a cell of the Abbey of Gloucester. The remains of the cruciform church, the nave of which served as the parish church, are of pure Norman work. The house, as it now stands, on the south side of the church, dates in the main from the beginning of the nineteenth century, but there are some remnants of thirteenth century work, and the boundaries of the old cloister garth remain unchanged. The walls and towers, which almost surround the church and buildings, save on the south side, are still in a fair state of preservation. The walls, though they have lost the upper part of their parapets, are still 21 ft. high, and the fine entrance tower, with portcullis grooves, is 30 ft. high and 33 ft. in depth. The great wall on the south side was destroyed when the house was rebuilt about a hundred years ago. The enclosure within these walls, raised as a defence against the wild Welsh from the neighbouring hill, encloses an area of about five acres.

After the dissolution, the quire and transepts which formed the monastic church, fell into grievous decay. Several Welsh tours of the beginning of the century speak in stringent terms of the gross uses to which this part of the consecrated fabric was then put. The truth and accuracy of these descriptions of the disgraceful condition of the interior of the church are fully confirmed by an early Turner now in the Cardiff Museum. This view is taken from the west corner of the north transept, and shows the space under the tower, a beautiful screen, and the south transept with a Turberville altar-tomb. "Against the sides of it a lot of young pigs are rubbing themselves; another member of the litter is being driven through the door of the screen by a woman, while a man is shown near the south door bringing in a bucket of pigs' wash, and a woman near the west door feeding chickens. In the foreground are seen tiles bearing various devices, while scattered about are a harrow, wheel-barrow, and hen-coop, around which a brood of turkey poults are disporting themselves." A reproduction is given of this picture, as well as of various old prints of the church and priory buildings. There is also a plate of the beautiful and well-preserved slab to the memory of Maurice de Londres, who was the donor of the church to the abbey of

Gloucester. Mr. Harold Brakespear contributes an admirable ground plan of the church, which is now in most excellent order.

Colonel Turbervill, the present owner of the priory, who, with undue modesty, states in his preface that he has "only the most distant bowing acquaintance with architecture and archæology," is to be congratulated on having produced a most readable account of this priory and its possessors, and on having made a really valuable contribution to monastic literature.

J. CHARLES COX.

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND." Vol. XI. Third Series.—It would be difficult to say what feature of archæology is not worthily represented in this admirable volume, which is illustrated with characteristic fulness and accuracy. Mr. Alexander Hutchinson describes a discovery of a series of cairns and cists and urns of the Bronze Age at Battle Law, Naughton, Fifeshire. This is followed by a notice of two stone axes ornamented with interlaced work, found at Balnahannait, Loch Tay; and by a notice of cup and ring-marked rocks on the Stronach Ridge, Arran. Mr. F. R. Coles contributes another section of his elaborate report on the stone circles of the north-east of Scotland, with measured plans and drawings. Recent discoveries of cinerary urns at Nu Deer, Aberdeenshire, and of a hoard of bronze implements and ornaments and buttons of jet found at Migdale, Sutherland, are also carefully chronicled, and the more important objects illustrated. The best paper, however, on pre-historic remains, is a notice of an ancient kitchen-midden near Largo Bay, Fife, by the experienced pen of Dr. Robert Munro. Whilst strolling on the St. Ford links, Dr. Munro's attention was accidentally called to some fragments of old bones in a sandy hollow. Slight excavations proved that this was a refuse bed, and its careful examination yielded interesting results. Among the relics were two ornamented, double-margined toilet-combs, various bone pins and spindle-whorls, a curious drinking vessel made from the femur of an ox, and an iron eel-spear with three barbed prongs. One of those idiotic attempts to perplex antiquaries by stealthily introducing foreign objects into excavations, which seem to afford peculiar pleasure to certain small minds, was made during the investigations on this site. A rude piece of sculpture in the form of a human head was carefully buried on the night (appropriately enough) of "Mafeking Day." The innocent labourers were delighted at the largeness of the find; but the practised eye of Dr. Munro speedily detected "on the back of the head some scaly exfoliations of sun-dried paint, a fact which was proof positive that at no distant date the figure had done duty elsewhere."

A detailed account is given by Dr. David Christison of the excavation undertaken by the Society of the earthworks adjoining the Roman road between Ardoch and Dupplin, Perthshire." The same gentleman describes the excavation of the Roman camp at Lyne, Peebleshire, in 1901; whilst Dr. Joseph Anderson describes the relics there discovered. Full accounts

are also given in this volume of the important excavation of the Roman station at Camelon, near Falkirk, undertaken by the Society in 1900.

The Rev. James Primrose contributes a short account of several ancient graves discovered last year on the farm of Wyndford, Uphall, Linlithgowshire. Upwards of twenty graves were found about a foot beneath the surface; they were oriented, and lined with slabs of shale or freestone. Mr. Primrose concludes that they were not for pagan pre-historic burial, but were for Christian interment at an early period before parish churches with churchyards attached had been established. Mr. J. Romilly Allen has a short but valuable paper on the early Christian monuments of Iona. Mr. Allen visited Iona in July, 1891, for the purpose of making a detailed survey of such sculptured stones as it would be necessary to include in the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, now in the press, for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The paper includes some practical and sensible suggestions for the better preservation of these monuments. One of the most attractive papers of this excellent volume is that by Mr. Thomas Ross on the sculptures in St. Mirren's Chapel, Paisley Abbey. These sculptures in ten panels on the inside of the east wall of the chapel represent the acts and miracles of St. Mirin, as narrated in the Aberdeen breviary of the fifteenth century. Until recently the real meaning of these sculptures has been unknown, and various absurd conjectures as to the scenes they were supposed to portray have been rashly hazarded.

Mr. A. J. S. Brook gives an account of a bracket timepiece which belonged to Archbishop Sharp, and of three other timepieces in the University Library of St. Andrews.

Mr. Andrew W. Lyons has done good service by contributing a large folding plate with descriptive account of the remarkable painted ceiling in the Montgomery aisle of the old church at Largs, Ayrshire. This ceiling, painted in tempera on the wood of a barrelled vault, is divided into forty-one compartments of different shapes and sizes, painted with a variety of subjects of historical, emblematical, and heraldic design. The work is well proportioned and of great beauty.

A most valuable contribution to the bibliography of Scotland covers upwards of two hundred pages. It is a list of travels, tours, journeys, voyages, cruises, excursions, wanderings, rambles, visits, etc., relative to Scotland, compiled in chronological order by Sir Arthur Mitchell.

This brief account of the more prominent papers issued by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 1900-1901 by no means exhausts the contents of this volume; but sufficient has been said to show its genuine and exceptional worth.

J. CHARLES COX.

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY." Third Series. Vol. VII.—In this volume a considerable feature, as is usual, is made of the excursions of the Society.

The most solid paper is a useful calendar of the "Inquisitiones post Mortem" for the county, by Mr. E. A. Fry, from Henry VII. to the end of Charles I., when inquisitions of that description were no longer taken. Mr. H. St. George Gray contributes a short biography of that eminent antiquary, the late General Pitt-Rivers. Mr. Gray was well equipped for this task, having been for many years the head of his archaeological staff. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Gray will some day complete the index to the four weighty volumes of the General's excavations, on which he was engaged at the time of his death. Mr. Elworthy has a most ingenious paper on the "Needle and Thread at Langford Budville." An unmistakable needle and thread are carved in stone on the capital of the easternmost column of the southern arcade of that church. The intention of this unusual ornament has long puzzled antiquaries. By a clever and convincing chain of arguments, Mr. Elworthy makes out a good case for this being the rebus of Robert of Eglesfield, the founder of Queen's College, Oxford—*aiguille et fil*. The Rev. E. H. Batts continues his inventory of Church Plate, and there are other papers on the "Prebend of Westminster," on "Burnsalls and Stokeleigh Camps," and on a "Bronze Sword found on Pitney Moor."

"PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CROMLECHS OF ANGLESEY AND CARNARVONSHIRE." By JOHN E. GRIFFITH (Bangor).—This contains forty-three colotype reproductions of the author's photographs, printed one on the back of the other, and with short descriptions under each. The permanent record thus preserved of the existing state of some of the most interesting megalithic monuments of North Wales is simply invaluable, especially as the parish councils are actively engaged in breaking them up to provide metalling for mending the roads. Previous, however, to the creation of these precious elective bodies by an enlightened Government, the amount of destruction which went on amongst the cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvon appears to have been comparatively small, as Mr. Griffith informs us in his Preface that only four have disappeared since 1830. The theory that cromlechs were used as sacrificial altars has been exploded so long ago that even the Ordnance surveyors have ceased to call them Druidical remains. The generally accepted view amongst archaeologists now is that a cromlech (or dolmen, as it is called in France) is a sepulchral chamber which has been denuded of the mound that once covered it and robbed of its entrance passage. The various stages in the ruin of the chambered cairn can be easily traced in the examples shown in Mr. Griffith's photographs. First at Plas Newydd we have the chamber, with its entrance passage and mound all complete; then at Bryn-celli-ddu the passage is partially destroyed, and only a small portion of the "carnedd" is to be seen remaining; and lastly at Bodowyr the monument consists simply of a capstone supported on three uprights, everything else having disappeared. It is in this stage that the cromlech presents its most imposing appearance, standing in solitary grandeur,

perhaps in the middle of a cultivated field, or more often surrounded by a barren tract of heather. The picturesque disposition of the stones, as seen from different points of view, the play of light and shade as the rays of sunlight penetrate the interior of the chamber, and the air of hoary antiquity which the grey lichens give to the massive capstone all have their share in producing a telling effect on the mind, whether of the artist or the antiquary. Yet this is not the last stage of all in the life-history of the chambered cairn. The time comes when, after the foundations of the uprights have been weakened by the burrowing of animals, a storm blows down the capstone, and the monument is reduced to a shapeless heap of stones, as at Llanfechell. Now the parish councillor appears on the scene, and with a few whiffs of gunpowder blows the great blocks into smithereens suitable for the purposes of the road-mender. The more cromlechs that are destroyed in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, the more valuable Mr. Griffith's portfolio of photographs will become. As we have kept our review copy, instead of consigning it to the obscurity of the shelves of the second-hand bookseller, we heartily congratulate the parish councillors of North Wales on the thorough way in which they are exterminating every vestige of antiquity, and thus enhancing the value of our property.

"A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS OR THE WELSH PEOPLE." By the REV. JOHN EVANS, B.A. (Elliot Stock).—Upwards of four hundred closely-printed pages are given by Mr. Evans to this history of Wales, extending from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. The preface thus opens: "The purpose of this book is to present to ordinary readers a clear and continuous narrative of events and of persons in the history of the British or Welsh people. The author has not written for the instruction of learned and historic critics, but for plain people generally. For this purpose he has avoided encumbering the pages with learned footnotes which might be interesting to critics, but unprofitable to general readers." Mr. Evans has faithfully carried out his self-imposed ordinance, and there is not one single note giving any authority for all the mass of statements put forth in these pages. Under such circumstances this somewhat pretentious book loses all real value, even with "plain people," who, if they are sensible, desire to know the basis of the information here poured forth. It would be idle to criticise a volume constructed on such principles—to open it is like dipping into a lucky bag. The index is altogether insufficient.

"THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS," VOL. XVI.—This is a goodly volume of some three hundred pages, and contains several papers that are important contributions to the history of Surrey. Mr. Malden's paper on the "Shell Keep at Guildford Castle" is of some importance in connection with the renewed attention that is now being given to the Norman building on older burks or castle mounds. A posthumous, well-

illustrated paper by the late Mr. André gives a variety of female head-dresses as exemplified by Surrey, brasses; the head of Susan Schoyn, 1587, at Walton-on-Thames, wears a round stiff hat with a slight brim, which is the exact counterpart of a modern "bowler"; it is singularly unbecoming in connection with a frilled ruff. Mr. P. M. Johnston's illustrated account of Send Church and the Chapel of Ripley is a scholarly piece of careful work. The Rev. T. S. Cooper concludes his account of the "Church Plate of Surrey." Mr. F. A. H. Lambert contributes "Notes on the Manor and Parish of Woodmansterne," with an elaborate pedigree. Mr. A. M. Bax has given a full and interesting account, from the official records, of the preparations made by the county of Surrey to resist the Spanish Armada. The best paper, however, and the one that gives the most original information, is that of Mr. Philip Norman, giving the "Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Paris Garden, Southwark, from 1608 to 1671." It is a transcript from a recently-acquired MS. of the British Museum, and throws much light on the manners and customs of the inhabitants of South London during the important period of the seventeenth century. The Surrey Archæological Society were engaged last season in further important excavations at Waverley Abbey; but as the work is to be resumed this year, there is only a passing reference to the matter in this volume.

"A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN." Part I. By FRANCIS ELRLINGTON BALL (Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co.).—This portion of a history of co. Dublin includes the parishes of Monkstown, Kill-of-the-Grange, Dalkey, Killiney, Tully, Stillorgan, and Kilmacud. Our general impression of this comparatively small book is favourable. It shows much research, and a careful attention to antiquities, whilst the illustrations and reproductions of old prints form an attractive feature. Further attention will be given to this work when other parts are issued.

"A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF BAMPTON." By MARY E. NOBLE (Kendal: T. Wilson).—This parochial history has been conceived on a good plan, and contains a careful map and a reliable index. The photographic plates are, however, distinctly poor for such a picturesque district, and in no sense worthy of the letterpress; but the large number of reproductions of date and initial stones from seventeenth and eighteenth century old houses, which are interesting and characteristic of the North, are a compensating feature. It is not a little remarkable to note that this out-of-the-way parish, known well to modern tourists from the romantic lake of Hawes Water, was specially favoured in its educational endowments, which comprised three free schools and two libraries. The oldest of these schools, the Free Grammar School, was founded in 1623 by Thomas Sutton, D.D.; the second endowed school was founded for the free education of children of both sexes in the Skeughs division of the parish, by Edmund Noble, in 1663; and the third at Measand, also for

the free education of both sexes, founded in 1711. Bampton Grammar School was at one time of considerable repute throughout the district. The writer of this history mentions that when her grandfather was pupil the whole of the class in which he was entered Holy Orders save himself. The Rev. J. Bowstead, the then head-master, used to boast that he had educated at least two hundred "priests"; the Prayer Book name for Church of England clergy still lingers in common use throughout this district. This book is in the main well and carefully written, without any pretensions. Ecclesiology is not, however, a strong point with the author; for instance, "the monks of Shap" is quite a misnomer; the Abbey of Shap being a Premonstratensian house of White Canons.

"A SHORT HISTORY OF SEPULCHRAL CROSS-SLABS." By K. E. STYAN (Bemrose & Sons).—The appearance of another book on sepulchral slabs—in this case restricted to cross-slabs—is perhaps to be taken rather as evidence of the enduring interest of this branch of ecclesiology than as any indication that there is anything new to be said on the subject; or that what has already been done in this connection can be better done than, for instance, by the late Rev. E. L. Cutts, in his *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, published as long ago as 1849. It is somewhat singular that in giving a list of authorities consulted in the preparation of her book, Miss Styan does not include Cutts, a mere mention of his name and book occurring in a reference to the appendix of "authenticated dated slabs," drawn from the "manual" in question. The author of *A Short History of Sepulchral Cross-slabs* modestly disclaims originality—except as to illustrations—and refers apologetically to her "slight touch" on the "main facts" in compiling this history. But it is hardly judicious, and certainly quite unnecessary, to give the Philistine occasion to deride by applying the adjective "infatuating" to the interest aroused by the study of this subject.

The illustrations are, in the main, well chosen and carefully drawn, and only one of the blocks is placed upside down; we leave the intelligent reader to discover which one it is for himself. The haphazard arrangement of the illustrations, being neither chronological, topical, nor classified, is open to objection. The specimen given (on page 20) of "knot-work" of the eleventh century is not well chosen as representative or well drawn. It is misleading to novices, and untrue to facts, to refer to the animal and figure forms of the Romanesque period as "rude sculptures . . . of the eleventh century." On the contrary, many of them have vigour and beauty to a remarkable degree.

There are some few inaccuracies in this book, connected particularly with the Sussex examples of cross-slabs; the author being apparently unacquainted with some of the latest published notices of the subject. For instance, the interesting but much-fractured slab at East Dean (near Eastbourne), represented on plate lix., was identified by me in *The Reliquary* as a memorial of the Bardolf family, the quartered shield bearing the

cinquefoils of that once-powerful race. The line supposed by Miss Styan to represent the shaft of the cross is merely the line of quartering, while the animal on the sinister half is certainly a lion double-queued. The thirteenth century is the date assigned to this slab; but the first of the Bardolfs, Hugh to wit, who was lord of Birling (now a mere farmstead in East Dean), did not die until the beginning of the fourteenth century. The dates assigned to some other slabs by Miss Styan appear open to question, she having apparently acted on the rule "when in doubt, say thirteenth century." Another assumption frequently met with elsewhere than in this book is to dub Easter sepulchres, so called, and cross-slabs under arches in the north chancel walls, "founders' tombs." This statement is made in regard to the cross-slab at Little Horsted, near Lewes, though the moulding of the hood over the recess in which it lies is undoubtedly of Decorated date; while in the same wall, close by, are two very early Norman (if not Saxon) windows, which outside are seen to form the moiety of an arcade of four similar windows, the extremely early character of which evidences the antiquity of this church's foundation. The same remarks would apply to the same assumption made in connection with the cross-slab in Isfield Church, near Lewes. Here the slab lies under a canopy of quite late Decorated character, yet there are windows in this church of the very earliest Pointed Arch period. As regards the slab itself at Little Horsted, there are indications that the flower in the upper sinister circle of the cross-head was not solitary; but that, like the East Dean slab, it had its fellows in the other three circles; while the "curious ornament" referred to in the text is nothing more mysterious than the moon, the opposite ornament being probably intended for the sun. About the middle of the cross-shaft there is a circular depression, apparently unnoticed by Miss Styan, which probably once held a brass inlay.

We regret to notice that the very interesting and rare sculptured slab at Bishopston, near Seaford, is not included in this book. This slab has three circles of cable-moulding, surrounding in the uppermost, two birds drinking out of a vase; in the middle, the *Agnus Dei*; in the lower, a cross-patté borne on a shaft with the usual circular central boss, arising from a calvary base. The terminations of the cross-head are foliated and inflexed. Although the cross is not the main feature of this slab, it is certainly a sufficiently prominent one—and that of deliberate intent on the part of the sculptor—to justify its inclusion as a very ancient, rare, and beautiful specimen. We may mention that in the same most interesting church is a part of the head of a sepulchral cross exhibiting a beautiful example of Romanesque strap or knot-work which would have made a very much more preferable specimen of that kind than the one given in this book at page 20, as already referred to before. This omission also leads to the question why Miss Styan should have excluded all sepulchral slabs in which the cross is inlaid in metal, usually in brass, such as the fine example at Broadwater, Sussex.

But this book—Cutts being scarce and dear—will doubtless serve the useful purpose of imparting information about and stimulating research into this, not “infatuating,” let us hope, but intrinsically interesting branch of medieval sacred art.

“THE PANTHEON AT ROME.” By JAMES THOMAS. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.).—It is difficult to realise why this handsomely-bound but poorly-illustrated brief treatise was written; or, if written, why ever the author thought it worth publishing. The involved argument seems to be mainly directed against the idea that the present Pantheon was built by Agrippa during the reign of Augustus, B.C. 27-A.D. 14. But, save so far as out-of-date handbooks are concerned, Mr. Thomas is tilting against that which no sane antiquary or architect now holds. It has been known for some little time that the Pantheon was built during the reign of Hadrian, about A.D. 123, on the site of a three-cell temple of Etruscan type built by Agrippa. The portico is that of the old temple taken down and re-erected. Mr. Thomas seems to be under the impression that he has made a discovery, which was duly set forth in 1892.

News Items and Comments.

HULL MUSEUM.

THE Mayor of Hull (Alderman W. A. Gelder, J.P.), on June 2nd, re-opened the Hull Municipal Museum in the presence of a large and representative assembly.

The Mayor, in rising to declare the Museum re-opened, was warmly received. With respect to the Museum, he thought the building was a very fitting place for the purpose for which it had been utilised. The work of classifying the exhibits must have been an enormous task, and nothing but a spirit of enthusiasm could have supported the Curator (Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S.) and those who had assisted him. He would read to them the report of the Curator as to the manner in which the work had been carried out—it explained it better than he could. Mr. Sheppard wrote as follows:—“As you are no doubt well aware, the Museum was formerly everything that a museum should not be. The collections it contained were not arranged in any way whatever, beyond perhaps the fact that a large case had to take large specimens, and a small case small specimens, totally regardless of their scientific or other classification. In addition to this, the building had not been decorated or improved for a quarter of a century, and many of the cases had not been interfered with in any way during that period. The accumulation of miscellaneous material that had been going on for a considerable period resulted in the cases being crowded to their fullest possible extent. This and the utter want of labels which prevailed rendered a perusal of the specimens anything

but pleasing. Undue prominence was also given to any object, no matter how trivial in nature, that happened to come from some far distant country, and the East Riding of Yorkshire was almost utterly neglected from every point of view. In addition to this, the collections were encumbered with a number of useless objects, usually of a large size, which had been dumped into the Museum by various donors, usually at the time of 'spring cleaning.' The cases were of various sizes and shapes, and, as a rule, the larger ones were placed across windows, thus causing the lighting to be very bad indeed. They were exceedingly old-fashioned, and no attempt had been made to render them air-tight or dust-proof. The specimens in the cases were covered with dust, and in many places were eaten into by moths or were in other ways rendered almost useless. It rarely happened that a label was present with the specimens; when they were they could hardly be read on account of the ink that had faded and the accumulated dirt, and, what is more, the labels were usually attached to wrong specimens, thus giving misleading information, which was in some instances of a ridiculous character. The efforts of the Museum Committee have changed all this. Absolutely every specimen has been taken from the cases, cleaned, classified, properly labelled, and replaced in its natural order. The Museum is practically divided into two by the entrance hall, in which some examples of statuary and busts of Hull's scientific worthies are placed. In the west wing is the natural history section. Formerly the ground floor here was entirely occupied by the skeleton of the whale and its numerous iron supports; this has now been suspended from the ceiling, where it can be much better viewed from the gallery. Occupying the floor where the whale was we now have the larger natural history specimens, including the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. In the gallery above, the wall cases contain birds, reptiles, and fishes respectively (the smaller species), and the table cases contain representatives of other branches of natural history, including a beautiful collection of shells, a nearly complete collection of butterflies, moths, etc. In the eastern wing are the relics relating to the past history of Hull and the East of Yorkshire. Some of these date from prehistoric times. This part of the collection is almost entirely new, and has principally been acquired since the Corporation took possession of the Museum. The numerous excavations which have recently been made in connection with the city improvements have revealed an enormous number of valuable specimens, which through the generosity of various gentlemen have been placed in the town's permanent collection. Relics of the ancient Britons, Romans, and Anglo-Saxons are here well represented by numerous valuable specimens. At the north end of this wing are some exceptionally valuable specimens from modern savage countries, which are admirably suitable for purposes of comparison with our own antiquities. The gallery on this side is devoted to an exhibition of geological specimens. The great feature in the new collections is the prominence given to antiquarian, natural history, and geological specimens

from the district in which the Museum is situated. This is the only manner in which a provincial museum can properly accomplish good work, it being obviously absolutely useless to attempt to illustrate the various countries all the world over. The specimens have been carefully examined, and unnecessary duplicates and wasted specimens have been put away, and the specimens remaining are shown in as attractive a manner as possible. An effort has also been made to give a plentiful supply of explanatory labels. One of the greatest authorities on museum work once said that an ideal museum consisted of well-arranged sets of labels illustrated by specimens! Whilst at Hull an effort is not being made to come to this extreme, still it is unquestionably a fact that a carefully-prepared descriptive label treble increases the value of the object to which it is attached. Whilst it has been necessary to alter and modify more or less nearly all the cases in the Museum, not a single new case has been added, and as many of the old ones would hardly hold together, they have had to be discarded, and consequently a number of specimens are still waiting to be properly exhibited. This, however, it is hoped, will be accomplished as time goes on, and there is no reason why Hull should not hold its own amongst other provincial cities as regards its Museum. The district in which it is situated is most prolific in objects suitable for exhibition in the town's collection, and what is more there is quite a large number of gentlemen situated in and around Hull working hard for the Museum, and using every effort to secure suitable specimens for it. The number of objects alone that have been given since the Corporation took the Museum over augurs well for the future of the institution." Continuing, the Mayor said that the state of things reflected the greatest credit upon Mr. Sheppard. He wishes that the Museum might be to the antiquary, the geologist, and others, not only an object of interest, but of education. He solicited gifts of curiosities to the Museum, and had much pleasure in declaring the Museum re-opened for public use and public education.

Sir James Reckitt, Bart., called upon by the Chairman to make a few remarks, said that he felt he must compliment those who had had charge of the matter of the re-arranging of the Museum on the admirable way in which they had carried out their work. The decorations struck him as being very beautiful. As regarded the remainder of the exhibition, he had not seen it, but he took it, from what had been said, that it was equally agreeable. It appeared to him that the time had come when they should make that exhibition more popular. Many of them had seen it from their childhood, and during that childhood they had found it most interesting. That brought him to the question, as an educationist, whether it was not desirable for the boys and girls of our schools to be brought there and have an object-lesson from those beautiful and instructive exhibits. They were even more important in that respect than as curiosities, because children were taught more from seeing than hearing.

He commended the exhibition to educationists who were present. He saw the chairman, members of the School Board, and many of the teachers, and the master of Hymers College, and the representatives of the Grammar School, and he hoped they would bear the matter in mind. He had no doubt that the authorities would give them power to allow the scholars to attend. With regard to the School Board position, they would not have one after awhile, but the remnants were left, and he hoped they would long continue to carry out the excellent work they had done for so many years.

Dr. Woodhouse (President of the Literary and Philosophical Society) also spoke, and said he felt that the society was to be congratulated upon the action they had taken in handing over to the Hull Corporation that valuable collection. Mr. Sheppard had done admirable work, and although his report read very much like an indictment against the Philosophical Society, they would all feel that he had made the very utmost of his opportunities. It was a matter for sincere satisfaction and gratification that they were able to hand over such a valuable collection to the citizens and Corporation of Hull, and he hoped that the work of enthusiasts during the last ninety years would be appreciated by future generations.—*Eastern Morning News, June 3rd, 1902.*

PRE-HISTORIC MAN AT MENTONE.

ONCE again Mentone is putting in its claim to be recognised as a nursery of the human race. According to a telegram from our Nice Correspondent, four skeletons have been discovered which the President of the Anthropological Society of Paris refers to Palæolithic Man. As is well known, instruments rudely chipped from flint or other stone by this primitive folk are far from uncommon, yet their own remains are very rare. A few skulls, such as those from Spy and the Neanderthal, the possible "missing link" from Trinil, in Java, and some other fragmental relics, hardly make a sufficient substructure for theory, but suggest, so far as they go, that the earliest men, like some of the existing natives of Australia, were rather more simian in aspect than is usual at the present day. When possible, the Palæolithic Man naturally resorted to the shelter of the caves. If a house was ready-made in the rocks why should he trouble to build one? The home of the living, as is still not unfrequent in more than one part of the globe, became in due course the last resting-place of the dead. But the custom of cave-dwelling did not disappear with the Palæolithic ages, ever so many millenniums ago, but—witness the Horites of Palestine—lasted down to the confines of history; and the practice of converting the home into a tomb survives among certain races even at the present day. Although, therefore, stone instruments and the bones of animals now extinct may prove that a cave was once inhabited by Palæolithic Man, yet the skeleton found in it may

have been interred by Neolithic or even later inhabitants. One such case has already been identified at Mentone. In 1872 a fairly perfect skeleton was found buried about seven feet below the surface in a rock fissure at Cavillon, near that town. The corpse had been interred in a crouching posture, wearing a necklace of perforated shells. The cave had certainly been used by Palæolithic Man, and the discoverer, M. Rivière, claimed this for a representative of that race. The late Mr. Pengelly, the well-known explorer of Kents Hole, near Torquay, who examined skeleton and place not long after the discovery, inclined to the same view; but other authorities, like Professor Boyd Dawkins, asserted this to be a burial of Neolithic age in a cave which had previously been inhabited in Palæolithic times. Some later researches, however, to which Mr. Arthur Evans drew attention in addressing the Anthropological Section at the British Association in 1896, have shown that though Neolithic Man was once settled on the Northern shores of the Mediterranean, and left abundant tokens of his presence, there was reason to believe that the skeletons found in the Baoussé Roussé caves, between Mentone and Ventimiglia, carry antiquaries back in time far beyond any stage of culture to which the name Neolithic can properly be applied. They occur with worked flints and ornaments of shell and bone which resemble those belonging to the "reindeer period." That is the most advanced stage of Palæolithic Art, of which abundant evidence had previously been found at La Madelaine, Les Eyzies, Solutré, and other caves in the Southern part of France. The same objection was made to the Baoussé Roussé discoveries; but Mr. Evans, though at first an unbeliever, was convinced after examining the evidence on the spot. This race, he suggests, was, probably, not an indigenous one, but had migrated from Africa. That view is apparently supported by the new discoveries. They represent a race low in stature, with narrow, strongly developed skulls, rather ape-like in the outline both of the features and of the nasal orifices. This evidence, so far as it goes, is favourable to the antiquity of the remains. The Bushmen of Southern, the Akkas and other Pygmies of Central Africa, the Andaman Islanders, some tribes in Java, Malaya, and the Philippines, even the Ainus of Japan, all representatives of very early races, are below, sometimes considerably below, the average size of human beings. The same is true of the Lapps and the Esquimaux, the latter of whom have been claimed by eminent anthropologists as the last survivors of Palæolithic Man. Only recently it was argued that a Pygmy race, generally resembling those of the great forest-land of Central Africa, may have been driven into the less accessible parts of many lands, in which they lingered long enough to give rise to the legends of Trolls and Brownies. Be that as it may, this new discovery at Mentone, if it be confirmed by further investigation, will throw much light on the characteristics of the "Mediterranean race," and on the early history of mankind.—*Standard*, May, 1902.